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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Al Capone Must Pay the Law

House Passes Stability Bill

Free State Hears Compromise

Moral Disarmament Is Pushed

America Has a New Quarter

CHICAGO hails as good news the United States Supreme Court's decision that Alphonse Capone must serve his prison sentence of 11 years. The biggest gangster, having been shown that at last his millions and his boasted political influence are helpless before the law, will don the stripes and begin to pay the penalty like any other convicted criminal. The Federal Government is doing for Chicago what it seemed unable to accomplish for itself, and the effect of this decision shakes gangdom throughout the nation. It proves that determination and the law can eliminate even organized crime. The "big shots" get a clearer vision of how presently many of them may be in the stone industry under state supervision—using a husky hammer to make little rocks out of big ones.

* * *

¶ Congress sees the House rush through the Goldsborough bill, intended to stimulate business recovery by stabilizing the commodity price level. Back of the idea are Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale and other eminent economists. Secretary of the Treasury Mills and members of the Federal Reserve Board object to the measure, which directs them to use their legal control over volume of credit and currency to maintain the average price level of 1921-1929. Their twofold statement is interesting. (1) No such thing can be done. (2) If it could be done they wouldn't have waited for a law to move them to it—they would have done it long ago.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State Dail considers a compromise between the oath and no oath. Frank McDermot proposes that instead of officials swearing they will "be faithful to King George, his heirs and successors" in virtue of Ireland's membership in the British Commonwealth, they will "during continuance of the Free State in the British Commonwealth of Nations solemnly promise to be loyal to partnership obligations thereby involved." The amendment affords opportunity for speeches favorable to Britain, but is not expected to pass or to deter passage of the oath-eliminating resolution. The Dail seems determined to do what it set out to do—and count the cost afterward.

* * *

¶ Geneva sees the committee on moral disarmament getting results. Led by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, American delegate, and Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, British delegate, this committee plans to combat war and armaments in the thoughts and hearts of men, women, and children. Proposals include eliminating soldiers and guns from nursery toys, modifying inflammatory and ultra-nationalistic textbooks in schools, emphasizing the contributions of each nation to civilization, building up teachers in international understanding. This busy committee is following a proven plan: Train up a child in the way he should go—and watch the adult keep on striding in the same direction.

* * *

¶ Yucatan thrills with the wonders of its recently discovered ancient Mayan city of Calakmul. Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, who has excavated Chichen Itza for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, finds the city hidden in the deep jungle to be of enormous size and of surpassing archæological importance. A great religious center, its inscriptions are expected to add vastly to knowledge of the cultured, mysterious Mayan people, who began to build cities in Central America before the Christian Era. The inscribed stone monument known as a stela has been rated a rare find; Calakmul has 103 stelæ, many bearing dates and historical facts. The poor Maya had no motor-cars—but they did possess a more accurate calendar than our own.

* * *

¶ Italy prepares for the first congress of transoceanic fliers, to meet in Rome May 22. Aviators who have piloted heavier-than-air machines from one continent to another will come from nine nations. Italy provides the greatest number, its delegates being veterans of the Italian navy's flight of 11 planes to Brazil under Air Minister Italo Balbo. Premier Mussolini and the King will welcome the fliers. The congress will discuss establishment of regular transoceanic air routes. This is the normal method of progress—the daring pioneers of today making their stuff a safeguarded commonplace for the timid citizens of tomorrow.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Treasury prepares to release the new quarter dollar. George Washington's head appears on the obverse, with the word "Liberty" and the motto "In God we trust." On the reverse is a spreadeagle and an olive branch and present familiar inscriptions. This commemorative quarter, of the established size and weight, is expected to be the only coin of its class minted for the next 25 years. The new silver pieces will appear simultaneously all over the country so that everybody may have them. Everybody is willing.

Hoover Signs Bill Making Peace Park

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 3

PRESIDENT HOOVER today signed an act establishing what will be known as the "Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park" joining parts of Montana, Alberta and British Columbia.

The new park will comprise two parks already established—the Glacier National Park in Montana and the Waterton National Park in Alberta. The international boundary line runs through Waterton Lake.

Dry Plea Gets Warm Greeting By Methodists

Bishops Declare Church Must Put Full Weight Behind Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3—Among the more than 500 memorials from individuals and annual conferences, petitioning action from the Methodist Episcopal General Conference here on a variety of remedial measures, none called forth the response that greeted the Episcopal Letter to the General Conference in which the House of Bishops declared unequivocally in favor of national prohibition.

"There is no room in our national household for antagonistic systems, one seeking to legalize the liquor traffic, the other outlawing it," the letter said. "As a church we can follow no course except the one which will reduce the consumption of beverage alcohol to a minimum. We believe national prohibition to be that method."

"The metropolitan press, with rare exceptions, has written one of the most shameless chapters in the history of the Republic in its vast and conscienceless propaganda against the Eighteenth Amendment," said Bishop William F. Anderson, of Boston, in reading the quadrennial Episcopal address. "All honor to the papers, whether in city or town, that support the Constitution."

"A small but outstanding group of some of America's rich men are now seeking by the expenditure of vast sums of money to secure the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," Bishop Anderson continued. "This would evidently shift the burden of taxation from their own shoulders to the backs of the poor. Through the better part of eight years, prohibition enforcement was largely in the hands of its enemies. Considering this fact, we must conclude that there is a vast power of public opinion behind it or it would not have survived.

"Shall the citizenship of the United States barter the souls and bodies of its youth and the homes of its people in any effort to legalize the liquor traffic again? In the name of God and humanity, we protest."

Scores of civic and international subjects such as war guilt, methods of promoting peace, requests for the right of exemption from military service for conscientious reasons, abolition of capital punishment, protests against lynching, collective bargaining, law enforcement and the like are included in the list, while many have to do with ad-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

LIECHTENSTEIN PROVES MODEL FOR STABILITY

Jobs for Everybody and Low Taxes Attract Hosts of Companies

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Recent voting in the tiny Alpine principality of Liechtenstein brings once more into the news this little independent state that knows neither unemployment nor booms nor slumps.

The amazing stability of the little nation may be gauged from the fact that it is known as the home of fugitive capital, more than 700 holding and other companies being registered here. It is preferred because of its low taxation and absence of formalities. A 30 years' tax assessment can be paid in a lump sum, so that business over a term of years can be transacted without any prospect of present calculations having to be altered later.

In the recent elections to the Diet, the 10,000 citizens signified their approval of the Government's policy of consolidation. Thirteen out of the 15 seats were won by the Government Party — the Bürgerpartei, the remaining two going to the Progressive People's Party.

Liechtenstein has practically no unemployment, social conditions among its workers have vastly improved, roads have been built, taxes are low and the 1931 returns for its savings banks show that the deposits amount to 500 Swiss francs per head. During the post-war period, Liechtenstein's constitution was changed and a constitutional hereditary monarchy established.

For six years, the Progressive People's Party was in power but owing to a number of failures—in the matter of the leasing of the rights to sell postage stamps, a state lottery and abuses in the Vaduz Savings Bank, etc.—it was later defeated at the polls by the Bürgerpartei.

Reconstruction then took place. The finances of the principality were set right, electric power plants were erected, a large drainage scheme introduced, and a canal built.

Little Holland Rules Millions

* * *

Vast Colonial Task Faced in East Indies; Keynote of Coöperation—Not Domination

DUTCH COLONIAL SERIES—1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, May 3—Far down in the East, where the islands of the East Indian Archipelago wind like a "girdle of emeralds" along the equator, a hardy little band of Dutchmen is engaged in the performance of the gigantic task of setting more than 60,000,000 persons, belonging to at least 30 colored groups, upon the good road leading to prosperity, education, civic consciousness and unity.

It sounds somewhat like fiction: The Netherlands, a small, though progressive nation in northern Europe, with only 8,000,000 inhabitants, leading, and guiding the steps of 60,000,000 in the Dutch East Indies, 9000 miles away, the Dutch States-General, as representative of the Dutch people, acting as legislator for these overseas territories.

"Big brother" Holland, though numerically by far in the minority, is leading the population of the former conquered East Indian possessions toward an ever higher level, upon which, one day, it is hoped, four equal members of the Netherlands Commonwealth — Netherland, East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao — will stand.

The Netherlands long ago undertook the tremendous responsibility for the intellectual, social and economic improvement of a great part of the populations in the tropical regions of the globe, sharing this responsibility with only two other large-scale colonizers, Great Britain and France, the three of them now controlling, as Sir Hesketh Bell once put it, "the destinies of one-third of the inhabitants of the earth."

Coöperation, not domination—this is the keynote of Netherlands colonial policy of at least the last half century and characterizes the relations between East and West. It explains the increasing prosperity of the native populations, their practical immunity from seditious foreign influences, the absence of any really deep-rooted nationalist movement and the absence of widespread unrest.

In 1916 the Dutch East Indies received its central legislative assembly at Batavia, the Council of the People; an advisory body, it is true, but one which acquired a status and attributes resembling

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Gift of Rare Plant From Madagascar To America Brings Back Valued Bean

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—A Department of Agriculture explorer who collected rare rubber plants in Madagascar has reciprocated by sending to the people of that country a drought-resisting bean that may eliminate the famine hazard in the arid areas of the African island.

The bean is the tepary bean from Arizona, which was first introduced to Madagascar by Dr. Charles F. Swingle, plant exporter of the department, who went there in 1929 in search of Euphorbia intisy, a rare rubber plant. The few pounds of bean seed sent to island officials after Dr. Swingle's return proved the plant was adapted to the climate and this year 6000 pounds of seed was purchased in the United States by the Government of Madagascar.

The gratitude of the Madagascar authorities was shown by a gift of 100 pounds of intisy seed, material which Dr. Swingle was unable to get on his expedition to the island.

Famine conditions in Madagascar have been much more actute in recent years because of depredations of the cochineal insect, which has completely eradicated the prickly pear cactus, once the main dependence of the natives in dry years. The tepary bean promises to take the place of the prickly pear as a reserve food crop and to prevent a recurrence of such disasters as the drought and famine of 1930-31.

This bean, long grown by Indians in southern Arizona, can ripen a crop with a supply of moisture that would not sprout an ordinary bean. The tepary is slightly smaller than the navy bean and is prepared for food in much the same way.

Giant Barriers Block Path of World's Great Rivers to Serve Human Ends

Upper Left—Wide World. Upper Right—Keystone-Underwood. Lower—Courtesy of Royal Canadian Air Force and Topographical Survey of Canada to The Christian Science Monitor

MASSIVE GROUP OF FAMOUS DAMS

Upper Left—View of Marathon Dam, Near Athens, for Supplying Greek Capital With Water. Upper Right—View of Wide Stretch of Assuan Dam (Egypt) in Perspective. Lower—Aerial View of the Gatineau Power Company's Great Dam on the Gatineau River, Quebec.

Drink Still Found Big Factor In British Poverty and Crime

Fully 40 P. C. of Crime Caused by Alcohol Survey Discloses—Drains Millions of Pounds From Poor Relief Fund—Facts Made Public

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Despite a gradual drop in the consumption of alcoholic beverages throughout Great Britain, drink remains one of the primary causes of crime and poverty.

Yearly it drains millions of pounds from the nation's already overtaxed fund for Poor Law Relief. In average working-class districts from 25 to 30 per cent of poverty is caused or contributed to by drink. It is responsible, directly and indirectly, for fully 40 per cent of all the common criminal offenses dealt with in the public courts.

Proof of these conclusions appears in a report on the social and economic aspects of the drink problem which has just been issued in London by a distinguished committee. The report, which is the result of an unquestionably authoritative and impartial investigation, bears the signatures of Prof. A. L. Bowley, Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders, Sir James Hamilton, Sir John Mann, Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, Mr. Cecil Rowntree, Sir Edgar Sanders and Mr. F. D. Stuart, the honorary secretary.

At a time when Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, is warning the House of Commons at Westminister against the disconcerting increase in the number of indictable offenses in Great Britain, the searchlight which this report throws upon the relation of drink to crime arises at a particularly timely and urgent moment. It reveals drink as being associated either as a direct or contributing cause in every category of law-breaking.

After an analysis of court cases in varying sections of the nation, which was carried through with the collaboration of the police, the investigators estimated that in addition to provoking 40 per cent of the more common offenses, drink is a factor—in many cases the controlling factor—in 25 per cent of violent

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Dublin Measure Affirms Fealty To Free State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, May 3—An amendment substituting a new form of words for the existing oath in the Free State Constitution was proposed by Mr. Frank MacDermot, independent member for Roscommon, when the abolition bill came before the committee of the whole house here today.

Mr. MacDermot's proposal is to have deputies "solemnly promise true faith and allegiance to the Irish Free State," instead of swearing it as at present. And instead of swearing they will "be faithful to King George, his heirs and successors in virtue of common citizenship of Ireland with Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth," the deputies will "during continuance of the Free State in the British Commonwealth of Nations solemnly promise to be loyal to partnership obligations thereby involved and to the Crown as a symbol of that partnership."

The amendment, however, was ruled out of order by the Speaker. Had it been discussed it would have given the Dail an opportunity of clarifying its attitude in regard to membership in the British Commonwealth.

IT IS "DR. ALICE" NOW

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Mrs. Alice Liddell Hargreaves, for whom Lewis Carroll spun his fanciful tales of wonderland 70 years ago, was made a Doctor of Letters by Columbia University yesterday. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler conferred the degree.

MOTOR FRAUDS INQUIRY FINDS DROP IN CASES

Marked Decline in Number in Suffolk County Courts Is Noted

The marked decline in the number of cases entered in Suffolk County courts this year is very largely due to the work of the committee investigating fraudulent automobile claims in Massachusetts. This is the opinion of Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, chairman of the committee.

In some instances entries recorded during the first Monday of certain months in the Superior Court of Suffolk County represent declines of almost 50 per cent, as compared with corresponding periods in 1931. Mr. Mansfield points out that he does not believe that the marked drop in cases is wholly due to the work of his committee. He feels, however, that the investigations are having a constructive effect in the courts in districts where the work is carried on.

Mr. Mansfield pointed out in a statement today that in parts of Massachusetts where the committee investigators are not yet active, court cases are not decreasing, while in Boston, where the committee work is being intensified, court entries are falling off appreciably.

"We have presented to Mr. Hitchcock up to the present time 115 cases involving 19 members of the bar," said Mr. Mansfield. "There have been 334 witnesses examined and 262 exhibits introduced. Reports have been filed in five cases, in two of which the attorneys were disbarred and in one the attorney was suspended for three years. The other two cases reported upon have not yet been disposed of.

"Thirteen others have been indicted in Middlesex County and two have been indicted and sentenced in Suffolk County. None of these 15 were attorneys. In the cases of the 14 remaining attorneys some have been finished and the evidence and reports are under consideration by the special commissioner."

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WORLD'S ARID ACRES CHANGED BY HUGE DAMS

Dozen Great Waterway Projects Bring Irrigation and Power to Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A dozen gigantic waterway projects for irrigating millions of acres of parched land and driving hydroelectric plants have been completed in recent years, according to a world survey just published here.

The latest of these schemes—the Bahadrabad Power Station in the United Provinces of India—was recently officially opened. It provides cheap electricity for the inhabitants of 10,000 square miles of country, besides pumping sufficient water to irrigate another 80,000 acres. This new power station is part of the much larger Sarda River Irrigation project, which was started in 1921. When completed, it will consist of 650 miles of main canals and 3600 miles of distributors for supplying water to a total acreage of 1,300,000.

Another 6,000,000 acres of almost waterless land in India will be transformed into cultivated fields by means of the Lloyd barrage at Sukkul on the Indus River, which was inaugurated in January by the Earl of Willingdon, the Viceroy. Water is conducted into 7000 miles of irrigation canals supplying an area greater than the whole arable part of Egypt. An additional 2,500,000 cultivators will thus in time be employed in the Sind desert. Altogether 30,637,340 acres of land are irrigated in India by the diversion of part of the waters of different big rivers.

Watering of vast tracts of Egypt and the Sudan is carried out by control of the Blue and White Niles. The famous Assuan Dam is now being heightened for the second time since it was first put into operation in 1902. When the dam is completed the reservoir will be capable of holding 4,800,000,000 tons of water. Other big water schemes include the Marathon Dam, near Athens, Greece; the Gatineau River plant, Quebec, the irrigation schemes in Australia and Persia, and the Lake Tsana scheme in Abyssinia. There is hardly a river on whose banks hydroelectric power stations are not springing up. Modern progress has brought new possibilities and new problems in river navigation.

The equitable solution of such conflicts is said to have been hindered by lack of generally accepted rules of law or practice. An analysis of the legal, economic and political problems presented by such rivers as the Danube, the two Niles the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Ganges, the St. Lawrence and the Irrawady is contained in the survey drawn up by Mr. Herbert A. Smith, professor of international law in London University.

International law has not yet developed sufficiently, says Professor Smith, to solve the problems. Courts of International Justice cannot expect to find solutions by the traditional method of seeking for authority in the past. Progress of natural science and rapid developments have raised new issues, calling, not for dogma, but for close examination of facts.

Gov. Ely Defends Rail Line's Rights

In a special message to the Legislature today, Gov. Joseph B. Ely recommended speedy passage of legislation to enable the State to take over the rights and franchise of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company while reserving the right of the company to sue for whatever damages it deemed advisable.

The Governor's message read: "There may be a difference of opinion as to the value of things purchased under the contract of April, 1932, but I do not believe, regardless of our legal rights, that we should obliterate the franchise and tracks of any company without providing opportunity for that company to present its claims and have them determined by due process of law."

Under the proposed arrangement, the company would be protected and the Commonwealth would be able to continue with construction of the proposed Worcester highway, the Governor said.

CRISIS FINDS WEAK SPOTS IN CONGRESS

Both Houses Show How Diffusion of Power Disrupts Progress

REAL LEADERSHIP IS FOUND WANTING

Passage of Dollar-Pegging and $150,000,000 Pension Bill Cited as Proof

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3 — The complex workings of Congress in the midst of a national fiscal crisis were well illustrated by legislative developments in the last 24 hours here.

By a huge vote of 289 to 60, the Goldsborough bill to stabilize prices, opposed by the Federal Reserve Board and President Hoover, was passed in the House; while the same chamber, by an even larger vote of 316 to 16, and after only 40 minutes debate, passed the World War widows' and orphans' bill, estimated to take from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 from the Treasury in the next five years.

The Senate, at the same time, in its Finance Committee, once more reversed itself by striking from the $1,000,000,000 revenue bill, the 10 per cent tax on pari-mutuel race tickets, which it had previously inserted and by substituting a flat 25 per cent tax on admissions, by which substitution some $20,000,000 is believed lost from the measure.

Action of the House and, to less extent, that in the Senate, must be read in the light of earlier emasculation of the Treasury tax bill, and the present fate of the omnibus economy bill. The economy bill started out from committee with items estimated to save over $200,000,000.

Item after item of these economies has been stripped from the measure in the House, till now the portions passed carry a saving of only around $40,000,000, while the remaining portion of the bill, coming up today and dealing with a proposed committee economy of around $50,000,000 in the Veterans' Bureau, is expected to suffer the fate of the other sections already acted upon.

Shows Lack of Leadership

The apparent unwillingness of Congress to write a comprehensive tax bill, its desire to placate individual groups of voters like the veterans, and its eagerness to run after supposed financial panaceas like the Goldsborough bill may be read in the light of the editorial comment of The London Times that Congress has "allowed itself to become bewildered and disorganized," and that party leaders "seem almost to have abdicated their functions."

However, the reason behind the current phenomena is believed to run deeper than this British analysis, and to reach close to the heart of congressional institutions. The bicameral system, or Senate and House, and the division of powers between the Executive and legislative departments, for example, all diffuse responsibility. There is no central person or group to step into the crisis today and to take command. It is not that party leaders have "abdicated" their leadership—they never had leadership, at least in the sense recognized in parliamentary governments. A brief survey of the present situation, for example, shows the following condition:

The House, which initiates financial legislation, is today nominally in the hands of the Democrats, and the Senate is in the hands of Republicans. Neither house can operate without the other, and in neither house is party control even approximately dominant.

Party Control Diffused

Party control is always loose in American legislatures where no general election can be precipitated by the defeat of a party program, as in parliamentary countries; and it is looser than usual at present. Accordingly, real control in each house is in the hands of shifting blocs, that form and re-form over various issues, largely on geographic lines.

Thus it happens that, at a time when public clamor for retrenchment and a balanced budget is loud, Congress seems to be making slow headway to those goals. Putting the whole matter into the mouth of one mythical Congressman, here is perhaps what Representative Blank is thinking at present—

"Of course I'll vote for the bonus. An election comes in six months. That demagogue John Doe is already campaigning in my district, trying to win my seat away from me and offering complete plans for solving the whole world crisis! If I vote against the bonus, it won't do me any good with the majority of the electorate and it will lose me votes with veterans.

"The people who oppose the bonus aren't bothering to write me letters; the minority group that favors it writes every day. And so with other plans for economy. Of course, I favor economy. But I don't want post office salaries cut in my district; nor work stopped on our new federal highway. And my voters don't either! We all favor economy, but not here at home."

So the argument runs, and the trained politician probably reflects the local attitude rather accurately.

NEW SHOALS BILL IS ACCEPTABLE TO NEITHER SIDE

Hill Measure in House Seeks to Break Deadlock of 12 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—A compromise Muscle Shoals bill acceptable neither to conservative interests, who favor keeping the Government out of business, nor to Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, Progressive leader, is before the House.

Under a special rule, it is scheduled to come up as soon as the House completes the omnibus economy bill. Debate will be limited to two hours, after which the measure will be considered under regular House order.

The bill, sponsored by Representative Lister Hill (D.) of Alabama, represents an attempt on the part of the Democratic leadership of the House to break the deadlock of 12 years between Progressives, who have fought for government operation, and conservatives in both major parties who have defended private enterprise from the threat of government competition.

Its objective is to set in motion by some means or other the wheels of the Government's great $150,000,000 nitrate plant, which have lain idle ever since completion, and put the disposal of the electric power production of the dam on a permanent basis. Power is now being produced but is being sold under short-term contracts.

Its leasing provisions, however, are considered too severe by private ownership interests, whereas its failure to authorize government construction of power transmission lines makes it inacceptable to Senator Norris and his colleagues in the Senate.

In view of these two considerations it is admitted the measure has virtually no chance of enactment into law. First of all, the Senate has for years committed itself to the Norris position on Muscle Shoals and now appears more than ever determined to accept no legislation for disposal of the great war-time nitrate project which does not meet with his approval.

Secondly, eight of the ten Republican members of the House Military Affairs Committee, which reported the bill, signed a minority report in opposition on the ground that its leasing provisions were too strict to make a lease to any private interest possible. This, it is considered, indicates that President Hoover would veto the measure if, by any chance, it passed the Senate.

Proponents of the measure had hoped Senator Norris might be willing to accept it simply for the sake of bringing an end to the long controversy. With this in view they drafted it more nearly in conformity with his position than any previous Muscle Shoals bill which has ever been reported out by a House committee.

But the veteran Progressive leader is perfectly contented to wait for another Congress. He has always declared that he would prefer no legislation to a compromise, and other Senate leaders, including Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, have agreed that the issue at stake is of more importance than the operation of the nitrate plant.

Senator Norris is known to be confident the next Congress will be sufficiently progressive in temper to pass the bill in a form which he approves. He is, therefore, perfectly willing to let the issue go over until after the next elections.

Argentina Intends To Sustain Credit, President States

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 3 (By U.P.)—The Sixty-ninth Congress was convened yesterday to receive an inaugural message from President Justo in which he reiterated Argentina's intention of fulfilling its foreign obligations and declared that political enemies of the Administration would be sternly dealt with.

Congress had been convened in extraordinary session since March 28 considering a financial reorganization of the Government, but yesterday was the first time the legislative body, which was elected last November, had held a regular session.

The first session was a colorful affair. Thousands of persons who applied for gallery seats were turned away. Several hundred women witnessed the proceedings which were broadcast to the nation by radio. A minor incident marred the opening when the Socialist and Progressive Democratic members of Congress remained outside the chamber, while the other legislators stood for two minutes in tribute to Gen. Jose F. Uriburu, revolutionary leader and former provisional president, who passed on in Paris last week.

"We must effect the strictest economies without, however, damaging the country's future or failing to fulfill our financial promises since we must honor the nation's signature in order to maintain the credit which later we and our successors will need," the President declared. Referring to the League of Nations, he said the Government "is a firm believer in the need of our ample collaboration at Geneva. This is in keeping with Argentina's efforts for justice and peace besides providing an opportunity to maintain close contact with new commercial policies origiriating there."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Harvard Dramatic Club: American première of Walter Hasenclever's "Napoleon Intrudes," Rogers Building, Cambridge, 8:15, through Friday.

East Boston Home Club: Entertainment and speaking program, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue division): Motion picture program, auspices Phalanx Club, open to public, Vialle Room, 8.

Brookline Bird Club: Late afternoon walk, take 5:30 Belmont bus, Harvard Square.

Industrial Commission, New England Council: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Harvard University: Lecture in French, "Le théâtre d'apres guerre en France: figures et tendances," by Prof. A. J. Farmer, University of Grenoble, France, auspices Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, Emerson D, 8 (open to public).

Music

Jordan Hall—Howard Harrington, tenor, 8:15.

Theaters

Opera House—"The Desert Song," 8:20.
Hollis Street—"A Church Mouse," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Zwei Menschen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.
Paramount and Uptown—"The Miracle Man," film. Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Coal," 9:15; "Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun," 11; "Reptiles of North America," 3; meeting, Clipping Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sunday, 1:30 to 5.

New England Industries' New Products Day: Meeting, 10; exhibits, all day; luncheon 12:30; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Early American Paintings, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Pythian Sisters and Knights of Pythias: Meetings, Hotel Statler, morning and afternoon.

"Back Alley Fair," auspices New England Farm and Garden Association, in back alleys, between Exeter and Fairfield Streets, entrance opposite Exeter Theater, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Handwork bazaar, 264 Boylston Street, 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., through Saturday.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Room of Musical Instruments, recently opened; paintings by Shobaku; Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; engravings by Jean Duvet; work by the Saturday Drawing Classes, opening May 7.

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Railroad posters by American and foreign. Also four original Copley drawings. Through May 15.

Junior League, 3 Marlborough Street—Oils, illuminations and decorations in tempera by pupils of the School of Fine Arts. Through May 7.

Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Student work. Afternoon only. Through May 7.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through May 17.

Twentieth Century Club 3 Joy Street—Pencil sketches by John Pratt Whitman. Through May 15.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition of garden sculpture in cement by Mary Ogden Abbott.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WASHINGTON FILMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — "Life of George Washington," is the title of a new educational motion picture now offered to the schools throughout the State by the extension division of the University of California.

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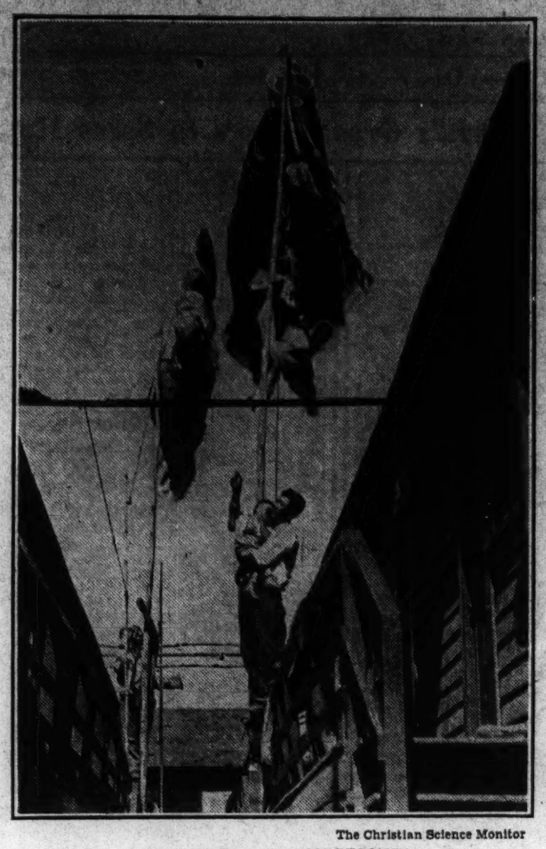
Kites Show Son Has Arrived



The Christian Science Monitor

OLD JAPANESE CUSTOM PERSISTS

JAPANESE BOYS HAVE THEIR DAY TO SHOW PRIDE

Parents in U. S., as in Nippon, Honor Sons of Family on May 5

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Boy Day, Japan's annual holiday for boys, has emigrated to America. It isn't celebrated here to the extent that it is in Japan, of course, but many families of the large Japanese colony here on May 5 hang out the peculiar fish-shaped kites which symbolize the event.

"This is more of an individual celebration," explained Mr. K. Mukaeda, officer of the Japan-America Society of Los Angeles. "In Japan, Boy Day is almost a national holiday, just as Girl Day which is held on March 3, but here some Japanese people try to become American and forget the custom."

However that may be, many a Japanese-American boy is delighted on May 5 at receiving one or several kites from his friends, relatives and family. If he is popular, he will have a handful of them. Then the whole lot is hung from a pole outside the house. Like Christmas trees, the kites are not always taken down immediately, but are allowed to remain aloft for a week or so, delighting the children.

Achievement is signified by the kites, Mr. Mukaeda says. They are sent to the lad with the hope that he will be spurred on to noble deeds by thinking about the habits of the remarkable Japanese fish which they represent.

This fish is called a carp, but it has a character totally unlike the familiar fish of that name in America. Instead of inhabiting muddy, stagnant water, the carp strives to live in the purest and best surroundings. It makes every effort to swim far up the clear, cold streams. Allowing no surmountable obstacle to stand in its way, it leaps over dams and waterfalls, and finally gains its goal.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

No new attractions are offered at Boston playhouses this week, but several plays are continuing. The Romberg operetta, "The Desert Song," is in its second and last week at the Boston Opera House. At the Hollis, "A Church Mouse," with Miss Helen Ford, is in its second week.

The Symphony Hall Pop concerts open their annual season tomorrow night, with Mr. Arthur Fiedler conducting for the third year.

Sue Hastings's Marionettes will present "Hansel and Gretel" at the Exeter Street Theater Saturday morning.

The German film, "Zwei Menschen," is in its second week at the Fine Arts Theater. It will be succeeded next week by the Russian film, "Golden Mountain."

"The Chocolate Soldier," the Oscar Straus operetta based on Shaw's "Arms and the Man," will be revived next week at the Wilbur.

And, of course, the circus, at the Boston Garden.

Banff WITH A BRAND NEW SET OF THRILLS

Play on a $450,000 course, with bent grass greens, blue grass fairways, and tricky hazards designed by a golf wizard. Willingdon Cup Tournament, July 18-23: Prince of Wales Trophy, August 15-20. Pony trips up trails to the clouds. Mountain climbing. Indians to teach archery. Tennis courts . . . warm sulphur and cool glacial swimming pools. Smooth Alpine motor highways. Come enjoy Banff Springs Hotel's gracious hospitality . . . savor its incomparable cuisine. Dance to its haunting syncopations. The stars are twinkling each night over Bow Valley . . . calling to you. And this year Banff is nearer, for rates scale closer to consistent economies. Or at Chateau Lake Louise . . . or the forest-hidden Chalet-Bungalow Camps.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL
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Special Rates—Weekly, Monthly. *European Plan*—thru season. *American Plan*—May 28 to June 30—Sept. 1 to Sept. 26. Hotel opens May 28.
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REDUCED FARES ROUND TRIP from New York (May 15-Oct. 31) $116.57
(30 Day Return Limit) $100.00
From Boston (May 15-Oct. 31) $123.65
(30 Day Return Limit) $107.08

Hoover Easily Wins Over France In Maryland Vote

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday carried Maryland in its presidential preference primary by nearly 10,000 votes over Joseph I. France, former Senator, in the first clear-cut battle between the two aspirants for the Republican nomination.

With the State practically complete, unofficial tabulation in 1262 voting places out of 1365, the count showed: Hoover, 25,965; France, 16,510; uninstructed, 1275.

President Hoover had the backing of the Republican organization, which was more successful in sponsoring him than it was in backing Mr. Wallace Williams, State Senator, for the senatorial nomination over Mr. Linwood L. Clark, former Representative, so far as the popular vote was concerned. The 1262 voting places gave: Williams, 15,984; Clark, 23,418.

However, the state Republican headquarters claimed that Williams, under the unit rule, would be named the nominee by the state Republican convention which meets here later this month.

Two incumbent Democratic representatives held their posts in the face of attacks from within their party, while the only Republican congressional contest was so close that the outcome depended on precincts yet to report.

The Republican contest for the congressional nomination in the second district between Mr. David L. Elliott and Mr. Edward R. Pitcher was so close the outcome was in doubt. With 45 voting places missing, the vote was: Elliott, 5327; Pitcher, 5281.

IMPORTS INCREASE AT PORT OF BOSTON

Value of imports at the Port of Boston for immediate consumption, during the week ending April 30, was $250,000 greater than in the previous week, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs. Most of these imports came in free of duty.

The figures were $1,427,488, compared with $1,194,306 the previous week. Imports for warehouse were valued at $99,600 against $626,331 the previous week.

SAVINGS BANKS ISSUES VIEWED AS WELL IN HAND

Central Institution Cancels Its Second Call for Funds

Cancellation of a second call for funds from the savings banks of Massachusetts by the Mutual Savings Control Fund, Inc., indicates that the banking situation among state savings banks is well in hand, according to Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. The central bank with power to demand subscriptions from member banks to the extent of $60,000,000 has called upon them for but $3,000,000, withdrawing a second call when the situation became easier, he said.

He views the establishment of the central bank as a progressive step in Massachusetts banking. Pointing out that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is extending temporary assistance, having aided more than 50 New England banks, most of which were commercial, he stressed the permanent nature of the central bank, which has been incorporated into the financial machinery of the State.

The tendency displayed by banks to establish central institutions to group together for certain purposes and to align with the Federal Reserve System is, for him, handwriting on the wall. It presages, in his opinion, the formation of larger bank groups, developing, perhaps, into several large systems, patterned after those of Canada or of England. Declaring individualism to be in most phases of business activity desirable, he questioned its value in an activity so essentially a unit as banking.

Resumption of normal mortgage lending will be gradual, following much the same sequence as was followed in 1878 when the mortgage situation was at its worst three years after business collapsed and dragged behind after the recovery of business, he said. Because business recessions entail tax impositions on real estate, it is logical to expect that property will be depressed following business reverses and recover somewhat more slowly than business, he indicated.

In making mortgage loans at the present, the banks insist that the earning power of the property be demonstrated in most cases, according to the banker. Apartment houses, motion picture theaters and garages are overdone, he specified. Strangely enough, he regards the earnest desire of a man to own and retain a home to constitute security for a loan as valid as demonstrated earning capacity of the property.

Two factors have contributed to the determination of the savings banks to favor loans for homes, he said. He enumerated them as the excellent moral risk of the man with a home, and the desire to avoid the distress that follows persons being deprived of homes.

"Perhaps I hold an old-fashioned view of banking," he said. "But I believe savings banks are designed for the fundamental purpose of encouraging home ownership and thrift."

Sugar Refiners Ask Higher Duty On Cuban Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—If imports of sugar refined in Cuba continue to increase at their present rate, the sugar industries of the United States will be destroyed in 10 years, according to a brief filed Saturday with the United States Tariff Commission asking for an increase in the duty on refined sugar.

The brief, which expresses the views of the domestic industries, emphatically states an increase in duty would not raise sugar prices to the consumer.

In pointing out the significance of increasing importations of sugar to United States labor and investors, the brief states that the domestic sugar industries operate 173 mills or refineries in 24 states, pay $37,330,769 annually in salaries and wages, and purchase annually $521,582,617 worth of materials, fuel and electric power.

Cuba's ability to supplant the product of the domestic industries, the brief states, is due partly to the fact that the present tariff instead of affording protection to the domestic cane refiners actually enables the Cuban refiner to bring his refined sugar into this country upon the payment of less duty than the domestic cane refiner must pay on the amount of Cuban raw sugar he requires to produce an equivalent amount of refined.

The brief asserts that the Cuban refiner also has the advantage of lower labor costs, lower taxes, lower land values, transportation rates to markets in this country that in many cases are lower than the domestic refiner must pay to carry his product from the refinery to those same markets.

HORTICULTURISTS MEET

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has continued to grow in spite of economic difficulties, Mr. Edwin S. Webster, president, said in his annual report to the society at Horticultural Hall yesterday. Membership increased from 6578 to 7308 during the year, he reported. Mr. Webster was reelected.

ARMY OF 35,000 WORKERS OPENS SALES CAMPAIGN

Westinghouse Employees Are Pledged to Sell More Than One Appliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 3—An army, 35,000 strong, is opening a commercial campaign against economic troubles and unemployment. Every employee of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has been pledged to sell "more than one appliance each during the campaign" which continues through May, in an effort to awaken the buying attitude of the public.

According to reports, this is the first organized drive by employees of a large industrial concern on public indifference to the necessity for immediate buying. The drive was started by the workers to provide employment for their jobless comrades.

Mr. H. C. Thomas, general manager of the campaign, said that "we are all partners in this drive, loyal to each other and to the company. Team play and a rebirth of good old American courage are going to carry us to the goal we have set for ourselves. We will bring in orders that will start fresh activity, not only in our plants, but in hundreds of other industries from which we buy materials.

"Throughout the nation an organization has been set up to contact several million prospects who are ordinarily beyond the reach of our regular sales force. This is certain to produce orders. Orders will stimulate production. Production will mean work and work will mean the food, clothing, comforts and conveniences that have been denied so many for more than a year."

Every Westinghouse plant district office and subsidiary will be included in the drive. Employees will offer no discounts and will receive no commission from the company. All sales will be made through stablished dealers whose salesmen will coöperate with employees in closing deals on the large appliances.

The executives also have entered into the spirit of the campaign and have pledged themselves to sell personally appliances during May. The officials point out that the drive is not a charity enterprise but a movement to satisfy the needs and wants of the American people.

INTERVIEWS WITH NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS—NO. 9*

THIS FIRM DOES ALL ITS SELLING BY TELEPHONE

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*SAM'L J. SHALLOW CO., BOSTON MARKET TERMINAL, BOSTON

Constant search for more efficient sales methods is resulting in increased use of the telephone by New England's leading business houses. There are some products which cannot be sold by telephone—but they are few indeed. Don't decide that your product is in that class until one of our telephone sales specialists has investigated for you. His services are free. Telephone our nearest Business Office.

The testimony of those who adapt telephone service to their business requirements is, we believe, more convincing as to its economy and efficiency than any words of ours could be; hence these advertisements. Further evidence along this line from representative business concerns will be considered for future publication. Also we will send proofs of the full series of advertisements on request. Address our Publicity Department, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

IDLE ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS FILLING BREACH

Harvard and Tech Men at $15 Week Doing Important Public Service

Architects and engineers severed from profitable employment are turning their services to economic, social and civic betterment on the third and fourth floors of the Edison Building in Boston.

Working for five days a week and for the average weekly compensation of $15, these men are no less beneficiaries of the Boston Society of Architects and the Engineering Societies of Boston, the members of which subscribed the funds that are making the work possible, than they are benefactors of Greater Boston.

One hundred and sixty-four engineers and 73 architects are organized into the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, Inc., which name appropriately defines the constructive nature of the work that is being done. On two spacious, light and airy floors, gratuitously provided by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, graduates of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in draftsmen's smocks lean busily over maps and charts, keeping in circulation all the deft technical skill they possess.

The interregnum in business is providing here an opportunity to turn the technician's square, compass and pencil to the tasks of outlining better city blocks, better home accommodations and better traffic facilities.

These men are accumulating and coördinating data, which previously were scraped together hastily as desired for separate projects. Revaluation maps, those showing the uses of property, the density and flux of population and the proportion of foreign-born to native-born inhabitants, are being prepared. There are likewise charts dedicated to the improvement of business methods, by means of analyses of distribution and consumption—a sort of turning of the other cheek in this instance. Other charts look toward the elimination of fire hazards, and still others, as if to prove that vision comes with more leisure, ferret the future and tell how many people there will be in Metropolitan Boston in 1960.

The Boston assessors, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, the City Planning Board of Boston and other municipal and real estate agencies have proved the practical value of the bureau by coöperating with and assigning many of the projects. The bureau's indispensability is indicated by the disposition in some quarters to make it permanent. It might become, it is believed, a clearing house of valuable information relative to all manner of urban problems.

Isolating almost any project completed or unde way, the examiner finds that these men, temporarily shunted aside from personal gain, are doing a little landscaping for society—if a horticultural figure is permitted. Here, for instance, is a large map on the walls. It is a conglomeration of color splotches, but splotches as intelligible to the workers there as are semaphores to trainmen. According to Mr. John P. Pierce, head of the engineering department of the bureau, these colors when translated give previously unobtainable information, which, he believes, will be of value in solving zoning problems.

By reading the colors, one identifies immediately the residential and industrial districts, transmission lines, reservoirs, parks and aviation fields. The availability of such maps are expected to make property investors more available, for all that he wants to know of the uses to which different sections are being put will be announced from this map.

At a draftsman's table a man, perhaps cast off from a $5000 a year position, is, for $15 a week, devising a model city block to supersede the old three-decker of the slums. Attractive, ridge-roofed houses bristling with gables border the block he has designed. Occasional arches lead to the grassy playgrounds within the inclosure. Divorced from the febrile pace of profit-seeking, the architect has had time to devise a city block for the "city beautiful."

These workers wanted only the facilities and a living wage to turn their training to use. To give so much for $15 a week, there must be a more intangible compensation than money, and the solution is evident in the painstaking tracing of minute lines, the meticulous allocation of every diminutive mark to its proper place on chart and map, and in the pride of achievement visible in the faces of the men. Bigger than business recessions is apparently the resource of interest that these men acquired when they educated themselves, and one shudders only for those men who cannot use their talents.

In the present instance the members of the bureau are field strategists planning campaigns against abuses in urban development. Measures for eliminating obsolete and badly depreciated buildings, for repairing or eliminating unsightly objects, for improving pavements and for conducting whatever other improvements are within their power, are being pursued.

A canvass among the members of the engineering profession yielded $73,000 and among the architects $20,000 for the bureau. Hundreds have applied for employment, and about a hundred have been placed from the bureau with outside employers. It is hoped that funds will be forthcoming to continue the work.

Lending Their Aid to Emergency Research

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS AT WORK AT EDISON PLANT

Conferences Require Discretion

* * *

Faulty Plans Lead to Disappointment; Danubian Discussion Cited as Example

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Some time ago the question was raised in these columns whether international conferences were not being multiplied to excess, and were not in danger of doing more harm than good. Now the Fascist Grand Council has definitely asked for the renunciation of these perpetual international conferences, which, in its opinion, raise vain hopes, and thus cause disillusionment.

It is well to understand that any criticism of international conferences as such would be altogether unjustified. International conferences are often necessary. They are capable of producing magnificent results. In theory, there can be no better way of settling differences and reaching decisions which will be a benefit to the world than that of bringing together at a round table the delegates of the states affected.

That was what was intended when it was proposed to substitute for the old diplomacy of secret negotiations the new diplomacy of open covenants openly arrived at. Since 1919 so many problems of international importance, sometimes of interest to the whole world, have arisen, that were not even imagined in 1919, that it is not surprising to find the system of conferences steadily developing.

* * *

But it is by no means impugning the utility of international conferences to protest against their abuse. What was contemplated was a judicious employment of the system of conferences. It was not contemplated that negotiations should be neglected, and quiet diplomatic conversations abandoned, and situations allowed to go from bad to worse, until a critical stage was reached, whereupon an international conference should be suddenly called as a magic panacea.

There has, far too frequently, been diplomatic inaction, and a drifting, due to the fear of confronting national egotisms. Only at the last moment has a conference been convoked, with the vain hope of making up in a day or two for years of lost time. From this viewpoint, conferences have been the manifestation of diplomatic incompetence and laziness. They have failed, as they were bound to fail; so that the method of conference, thus misused, has been unfairly discredited.

* * *

No better example could be found—though plenty of other examples could be cited—than that which was called to deal with the Danubian distress. It has been known for years, by all who cared to devote the most cursory attention to central Europe, that the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire would cause difficulties, and that some agreement would have to be reached by which the Succession States should be brought together in some kind of economic union.

It has been particularly apparent for the past year or so that the problem was urgent. Every international politician was aware that delay was dangerous. Yet political antagonisms prevented the statesmen from taking practical steps. They wanted different things, and merely thought to thwart each other.

So the problem was not seriously tackled until it was discovered, in a panic, that months, perhaps weeks, would bring an irreparable collapse. Not until this moment, after the ordinary means of diplomatic conversations and quiet negotiations had been neglected, was it thought that a meeting of the statesmen of the four great powers, which had special and opposing interests in the Danubian countries, would contrive, in a few days, to repair the lack of long-continued and laborious coöperation, and produce an improvised plan on which everybody would agree.

* * *

The calculation was foolish. Subsequent circumstances might indeed force a last-minute agreement, but the fiasco of the original conference will remain an object lesson.

It is clear that conferences should be carefully prepared, and not relied upon as an eleventh-hour substitute for unwise and neglectful diplomacy. If conferences are so relied upon, they are a snare and a delusion. To conceive them thus is mischievous.

It is equally plain that conferences which simply serve to bring out publicly national oppositions, and which crystallize grievances, antagonisms, suspicions and ill will, are to be deprecated and by no means welcomed.

An international conference, if it is the culmination and the crown of diplomatic consultations, patiently pursued, opportunely and over the proper period, in advance of an acute menace, is extremely valuable and necessary.

But an international conference which is meant to supplant hard work and statesmanlike foresight, and is looked upon as a magic panacea, will not only fail, but will lead to the pessimistic impression that conferences are useless, and that nothing can avail against the drift of events.

CUT IN CARMEN'S WAGES PROPOSED

A 15 per cent reduction in wages for carmen of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, proposed yesterday at a meeting of the board of public trustees and representatives of the union, is being considered by union officials. The plan was not definitely accepted, it was made known today at the headquarters of the union. The present wage contract expires July 1.

The wage scale now varies from 72 cents an hour for one-man car operators to 40 cents an hour for laborers. The reduction would be the first for carmen employed by the Railway since 1921, officials of the line point out, and since 1919 six increases have been granted. About 2000 workers in 18 cities and 52 towns would be affected.

NANTUCKET STARTS ON CRUISE MAY 12

The Massachusetts nautical training ship Nantucket, with 118 students, will start May 12 on a world trip which will cover 11,500 miles, it was announced yesterday by Capt. C. A. Abele, U. S. N., retired, who succeeded Capt. Armistead Rust, U. S. N., retired, in command of the vessel. It will return to Boston about Sept. 15.

From Boston the Nantucket will go to Provincetown, Norfolk, Va., the Azores, Plymouth, Eng., Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Copenhagen, Denmark, Hull, Eng., Gibraltar, Madeira, Newport News, Va., Orient, L. I., and back to Boston. The students will study seamanship, navigation and engineering.

Boston Radio Talks To Teach Shopping

Education of shoppers and consumers by radio in the fundamentals of retail distribution through a series of 15-minute talks to guide them in buying wisely is to start Saturday, it was announced today. Leading Boston and Massachusetts civic, business and educational organizations are backing the project.

The course, to be given over Station WNAC on Saturdays at 10:30 a. m. and on Thursdays at 11 a. m., is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; The Boston Better Business Bureau; Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Garland School of Home Making; Boston Home Information Center; Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Margaret Brent Civic Guild and the Boston Council of Jewish Women, it was announced by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board.

Mr. Carl N. Schmalz, assistant professor of marketing of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, is to open the series next Saturday. Other speakers, all leaders in their respective fields, already listed include: Mrs. Carl Schrader, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, May 12; Mr. Carrol J. Swan, president of the Advertising Club of Boston, May 14; Mr. Gordon C. Corbaley, president of the American Institute of Food Distribution, May 19; Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, director of the Garland School of Home Making, May 21; Mr. George F. Johnson, president of the Boston Fur Club, May 26; Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, authority on textiles, May 28; and Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of the National Retail Drygoods Association, June 4.

HOME MAKING URGED AS PART OF SCHOOL WORK

New England Conference Hears Problem From Many Angles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 3—Fundamentals of home making, discussed from as many different angles by a score of educators, were considered from the practical as well as the theoretical point of view at the closing session of the New England Conference on Home Making Education here today.

Among the speakers were Miss Florence Hale, president of the National Education Association and state agent for rural education in Maine; Miss Emeline S. Whitcomb, senior specialist in home economics in the office of education of the United States Department of the Interior, and Miss Mary E. Parker, director of household administration of Western Reserve University.

Mr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, who called the conference, termed it a beginning in the practical work of embodying fundamental sociological principles of home making in modern curriculums.

Dr. Andrew G. Truxal, professor of sociology at Dartmouth College, declared himself at variance both with those who declare pessimistically that the home is fast disappearing and those conservatives who assert the home must not change and who characterize it as "the rock of civilization." Rather, he would choose to follow a third group who face constant change in the social structure with a calm frankness.

Dr. James L. McConaugny, president of Wesleyan University, said the proportion of college-bred men and women who are unsuccessful in matrimony is much smaller than the proportion of those who are not college trained, and in this fact he believed the principal answer of the problem may be found. Training in home making must begin during the earlier educational years, then continue through the college years, he said.

The principal need for making the schools an important factor in home making, said Miss Agnes Houston Craig, supervisor of home economics in the Springfield schools, "is to do old-fashioned things in new-fashioned ways." The old ideals are still vital factors, she said, but they need to be applied to conform with modern problems of life.

Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean emeritus of Simmons College and a member of the State Board of Education, said: "Two wonderful pictures belong really to education, Raphael's Madonna and Millet's great picture that shows the mother standing under the grape arbor watching her son as he goes to seek his fortune.

"Going into life we call it, and education is really a preparation for life. Franklin told us that experience keeps a dear school but fools will learn in no other. Only when we near the end of our days do we learn the preciousness of that experience and learn also to thank God for that teaching of his."

Powell Lecture Tonight Defines Mrs. Eddy's Work

"Mary Baker Eddy, Educator," is the subject of an address to be given by the Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, rector of St. Margaret's Church, New York City, in Symphony Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. Powell is the author of "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait."

In addition to the lecture, a series of lantern slides will be presented which will include approximately 50 pictures, many hitherto unpublished, of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Among the pictures of books and periodicals will be: the Lindley-Murray Grammar; The Christian Science Monitor, first and present editions; notes made by Mrs. Eddy when teaching her first pupil in 1867; the letter from John Wilson to Mrs. Eddy, and the last written word by Mrs. Eddy.

Dr. Powell spent many years preparing for his biography during a portion of which time he had access to the historical files and documents of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. In choosing Mrs. Eddy's contribution to education as the subject of his lecture, the Episcopal clergyman and former president of Hobart College is proving himself consistent with the dominating interest of his career. In his capacity as college president and vice-president of the Association of American College Presidents, the rector has done much to promote international reciprocity in education.

Wings Beating Northward Rest Near Chicago Traffic

Sanctuary at Junction of Air Lanes Beckons Fowl From Equatorial America to Hudson Bay

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Lincoln Park Bird Sanctuary in Chicago, located in the north extension of Lincoln Park and about two or three blocks from the shore of Lake Michigan, is now local host to the advance guard of the great migratory movement of wild fowl in North America.

Millions of birds will soon be winging their way northward in the wake of these early visitors. Some will start from Florida, some from Louisiana, and others from as far south as the equatorial region of South America. Their destinations range all the way from the middle western states to the Hudson Bay country of northern Canada.

One well-defined line of migratory flight follows an air lane high above the Mississippi Valley. As this lane approaches the Great Lakes region, it is diverted into several branches, some crossing the lakes directly, others following the shore line northward.

The Chicago bird sanctuary provides a place of refuge and safety where migratory birds can rest and refresh themselves after their long flight from the South, and then continue on their way to their destinations hundreds of miles northward.

Wild fowl, including all kinds of song birds, water birds, waders and game birds have discovered this five-acre tract of land and water only a short distance from the "world's busiest corner" in the second largest city in America.

During April and May, the sanctuary affords an unusual opportunity for the study and observation of North American wild fowl. Among the early arrivals this year are song sparrows, thrushes and juncos, commonly known as snowbirds. Two flocks of waxwings or cedar birds have been enjoying the privileges of food and rest for several weeks. Mallards, teal, coots, wood ducks and canvasbacks are also in evidence, many of them having stayed at the sanctuary the entire year.

As spring advances, new arrivals appear at the sanctuary almost daily, and by the second or third week in May it will have become a treasure house of American bird life.

Ponds of open water and others covered with a heavy growth of wild rice, rushes and cat-tails are provided for ducks and waders; coverts are supplied for pheasants and stretches of woodland for song birds. The sanctuary is screened from lake winds by a barrier of trees and bushes and is patterned as nearly as possible after nature in every detail.

HARBOR CHART REVISED

Chart No. 245 of the harbors of Plymouth, Kingston and Duxbury has been revised and reissued by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Boston office, 92 State Street, reports that the changes consist of changed data regarding the waterfront and channel depths at Plymouth.

STONINGTON WINS POINT

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The House agreed yesterday to let Stonington, Conn., use Stonington Point as a memorial to the men who defended it in a three-day bombardment from British warships in August, 1814.

FOULARD NECKTIES

In addition to foulards printed by English weavers on blocks which we control, Brooks Brothers' neckties include the so-called tied-and-dyed or diamond ties: solid color grounds with small diamond designs in contrasting colors which are made by knotting and dipping the silk by hand. The effects are always distinctive and can not be duplicated by any machine-made process.

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For the bride of today, radiant in all the brightness of youth, or the brides of bygone years, celebrating their anniversaries, Kenwoods are a treasure trove of beauty and comfort—a proud possession that down through the years will serve as a lovely, comforting reminder of someone's thoughtfulness.

And at this time there comes that other ideal occasion for making gifts of Kenwoods—

MOTHER'S DAY

Kenwoods have always been popular as gifts. Hundreds first learned of their greater loveliness and luxurious warmth without weight through the discriminating taste of someone who selected them as gifts. Now they are more popular than ever, for though they still remain the ultimate expression of all wool quality and beauty their price is well within 1932 budgets.

See them in all their lustrous pastel shades at your favorite department store. Note their soft fleeciness, their harmonious color, FULL unstinted size and flashing satin ribbon ends. These features are permanent, for Kenwoods, the blankets of Lasting Beauty, Lasting Life retain their resilient woolliness, their color and their size throughout their years and years of satisfying service.

KENWOOD WOOL PRODUCTS

Look for this recognized mark of pure wool quality.

LASTING BEAUTY---LASTING LIFE

KENWOOD All-wool BLANKETS

DRYS INDORSE GRANGE LEADER FOR U. S. SENATE

Taber Faces Four Opponents in Ohio Republican Primaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O., May 3—Tagged as "preferred—very satisfactory" by the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange and Republican candidate for United States senator from Ohio, will face an avowed wet opponent in November if he is nominated May 10, at the State primaries.

Senator Robert J. Bulkley, Cleveland, the present incumbent, is without opposition for the Democratic nomination. He is frankly "wet" but has not been rated by the Anti-Saloon League, which does not list unopposed candidates.

In the Republican camp Mr. Taber faces four opponents next week, three of whom call down the outspoken disapproval of the Anti-Saloon League. These "unsatisfactory" candidates are Mr. Gilbert Bettman, Attorney-General, Cincinnati; Mr. Charles A. Bracher, Dayton; and Mr. Jacob S. Coxey, Massillon, of "Coxey's Army" fame.

Rates Unsatisfactory

Mr. Bettman, in fact, is rated "very unsatisfactory," and is the only candidate to be chosen from the state at large so listed by the League.

The fourth Republican aspirant for senatorial honors is Elisabeth C. T. Miller, Cleveland, of whom the League merely says, "reported dry." But while the Anti-Saloon League and anti-prohibition organizations as well, make great capital of the "wetness" or "dryness" of the candidates. Mr. Taber insists that prohibition is not a major issue in this election.

"There are economic problems of fundamental importance to be solved," he declared. "I am dry. I stand upon my record and I'm not going to do any dodging. But I ask people to remember that a senator will vote about once each session on the wet and dry problem, and every day on problems of good citizenship and good government."

His insists, however, that prohibition must be strengthened, and that the law must be enforced.

Mr. Taber and his only real opponent in the Republican primary, Mr. Bettman, spring from vastly different beginnings.

Brought Up on Farm

While Mr. Bettman is city-bred and was brought up amid surroundings of wealth, Mr. Taber was a farm boy and became the head of his family at the age of 14. He became national master of the Grange nine years ago, and has been reëlected annually since then.

He was state director of agriculture for two years, and served on the Hoover Wheat Price Committee in 1917, the Food Administration during the World War, and was appointed by President Harding to the Agriculture Commission. In 1926 he was a delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. At present he is on the National Unemployment Relief Committee and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's anti-hoarding committee.

His principal opponent, Mr. Bettman, is considered one of the most capable and successful occupants of the post of attorney-general in several years. Both men are popular and a close race is anticipated in the primary balloting May 10.

Six are entered in the gubernatorial race, four Republicans and two Democrats. Gov. George White, rated by the League with "no real opposition" is opposed on the Democratic side by Mr. Galen S. Ross, "unsatisfactory."

Two of the Republicans, Mr. Myers Y. Cooper, former Governor, Cincinnati, and Mr. Clarence J. Brown, Secretary of State, are rated by the League as "satisfactory." The other two, Mr. David S. Ingalls, youthful naval air ace and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. James C. B. Beatty are considered "unsatisfactory."

The Ohio Anti-Saloon League lists the following Congressional candidates as "satisfactory":

Third District, Harold L. Holland (R.); Fourth, Dan R. Tripplehorn (D.); Fifth, Davis B. Johnson (R.) and William L. Manahan (R.); Sixth, Mack Sauer (R.) and Harold A. Pedmore (R.); Seventh, L. T. Marshall (R.); Eighth, Brooks Fletcher (D.) and Justin McElroy (D.); Ninth, Lyman H. Ford (R.); Tenth, Thomas A. Jenkins (R.); Twelfth, John C. Speaks (R.); Thirteenth, Walter E. Kruger (R.); Fourteenth, Francis Selberling (R.); Fifteenth, C. Ellis Moore (R.), Kenneth C. Ray (R.) and Robert Sectrest (D.); Sixteenth, C. B. McClintock (R.) and Vernon L. Clapper (D.); Eighteenth, Frank Murphy (R.) and Lawrence Imhoff (D.); Nineteenth, John G. Cooper (R.); Twenty-second, Henry I. Emerson (R.); for Congressman-at-Large, Benjamin F. Reading (R.).

Methodist Bishops Firm for Prohibition

(Continued from Page 1)

ministrative matters or organizational changes.

A new procedure giving the committees more time than usual in the early days of the conference is expected to expedite the enormous grist of business connected with the administration of the denomination organized as it is in 40 countries, with 25,000 churches, 16,000 ministers, 2700 home and foreign missionaries, 24,000 church schools and total property interests of $474,688,756.

According to the year books of 131 conferences of Methodism which have come into the hands of Dr. John M. Arters of Bangor, Maine, newly elected general conference secretary, more than $94,000,000 was paid by Methodist churches for all purposes last year. Of this $7,000,000 was devoted to benevolent and missionary projects. Matters of legislation and administration in connection with these agencies, together with its relationships to its educational institutions, will occupy the attention of the 860 lay and ministerial delegates.

The church maintains in affiliation five universities, 37 colleges, four junior colleges, 24 secondary schools and eight schools of theology in this country, while for Negroes there are, in addition, 15 educational institutions of all grades, including graduate professional schools.

Last night Bishop James C. Baker, elected to the Episcopacy in 1928 from the directorship of the Wesley Foundation in the University of Illinois, made his first quadrennial report for the Seoul area, including Korea, Japan, and the Loo Choo Islands.

Bishop Baker, who made his reputation as a Christian student worker, has made a beginning with the 300,000 students in Japanese government schools in Tokyo. A home center for this work has been established and a program for students developed in many Tokyo churches.

"All Japan is going to school," said Bishop Baker. "The Government has an extensive educational program, culminating in the Imperial Universities. We shall probably not found any additional mission schools, but we must develop a Wesley Foundation type of work among government students.

"There is no future for Christianity unless we capture the student's mind and heart. These are critical days among students of the Orient. They are restless, critical, eager, spiritually hungry. They are caught in the current of materialism, secularism and Communism. Our missionaries must have the best available academic preparation. Competent intellectual leadership must be provided."

CAPONE TO BE SENT TO PRISON AT ONCE

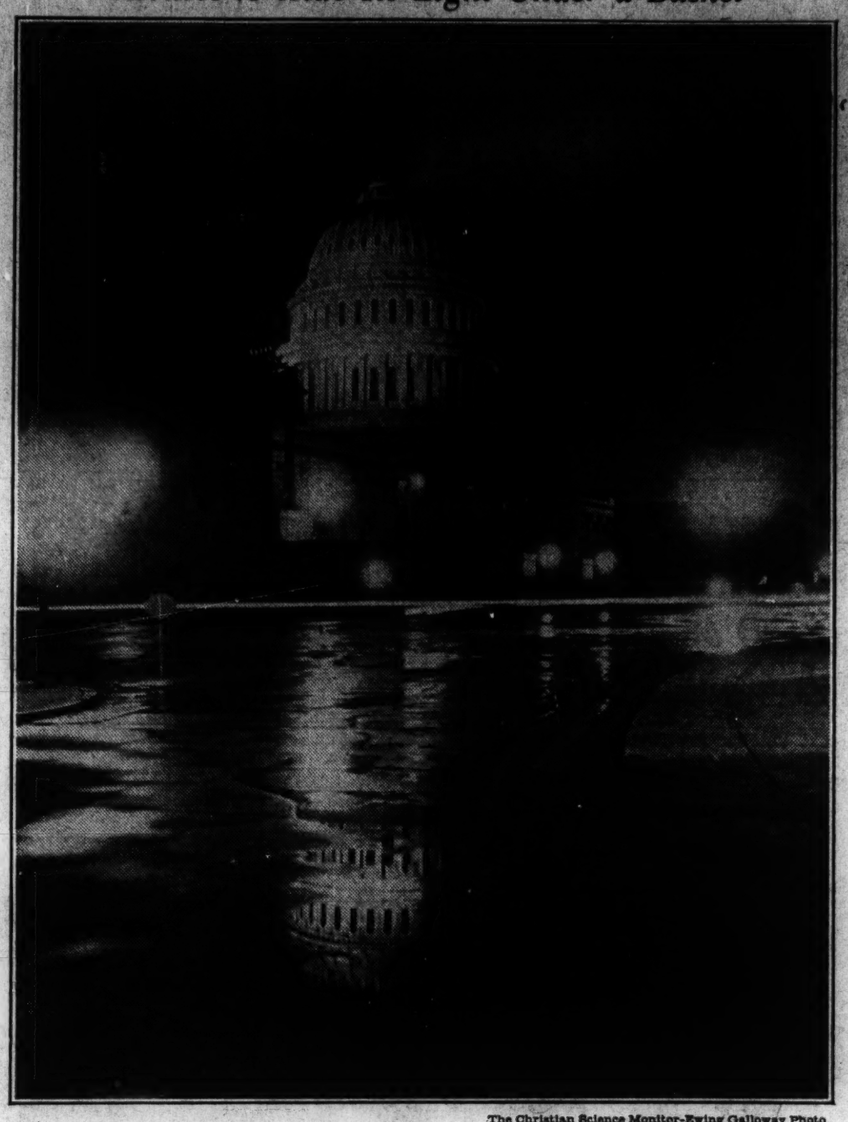
CHICAGO, May 3 (AP)—The last obstacle to prevent the removal of "Al" Capone to a federal penitentiary was removed today when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals vacated a writ of supersedeas which had held him in the county jail while he appealed his conviction for evading income taxes.

A mittimus ordering Capone to prison was then made out and it was expected that he would be started for Leavenworth, Kan., within 24 hours.

REICHERS REACHES NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J., May 3 (AP)—Mr. Lou T. Reichers, who plans a two-stop flight from Newark to Paris this month, landed at the Newark airport from Miami, Fla., at 3:07 p. m. (eastern standard time) yesterday.

Refuses to Hide Its Light Under a Bushel



The Christian Science Monitor-Ewing Galloway Photo

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON LIGHTED AT NIGHT

Washington Aglow With Lights Adds Fresh Beauty After Dark

Capitol, Office Buildings, Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument and Other Edifices Flash White Under Floodlights

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Thousands of watts of floodlights now artfully focused on Washington's public buildings are gradually transforming the nation's capital at night into a memorable picture of lights and shadows.

Washington's "great white way" is not one of glaring, dancing signs, but one of soft, mellow illumination that makes the Capitol, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial and several other of the city's snowy-white edifices stand out like phantoms of the night. A ride around the city after dark has become one of the high points of a sight-seeing visit here.

Aviation was partially responsible for the lighting arrangements that have been worked out. Both the Capitol and the Washington Monument tower over the city so that, unlighted, they had become obstacles to safe night flying. Warning beacons atop them were found to be inartistic and undignified.

The massive dome of the Capitol was the first to receive the attention of lighting engineers. For several years now, floodlights located at various points on the Senate and House wings have been playing on the dome each night until midnight, giving the effect of a great lacy wedding cake emerging from the darkness. After midnight, lights are trained only on the figure of "Freedom" that stands at the tip of the dome, illuminating her to guide late night fliers.

Complete Picture on the Hill

On either side, the Capitol is flanked by an office building, one for the senators, the other for the members of the House of Representatives. The façades of each of these are lighted indirectly behind their rows of column-making stripes of light and shadow which add to the nocturnal picture on Capitol Hill.

It took much experimental work to get the desired effect in lighting both the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. The floodlights that illumine the Memorial itself are not so complicated but it was a laborious process to get the huge statue of Abraham Lincoln within lighted without distortion.

It was found after various trials that it could best be done by a combination of clear and blue bulbs placed in the ceiling behind slatted panels similar to ventilators. Twenty-four lights are thus arranged in the ceiling and 125 play on the exterior of the edifice.

The building itself is open until 9 p. m. and the lights remain on until midnight. The beauty of the Memorial is most greatly appreciated after dark and this is rapidly becoming the most popular time to visit it.

In the reflecting pool in front of the Memorial at night there now lies a phosphorescent figure, the reflection of the Washington Monument in its effective new garb of light, first put on last Armistice Day. Numerous arrangements of apparatus were tried before one was found that would not mar the classic lines of the obelisk.

Monument Stands Out

Lights now come from far and near to give the monument its glow. Twenty floodlights play from the base on three different levels of the shaft. In addition two searchlights play on its apex, one from the roof of the Navy Building, 1530 feet away, the other from the roof of one of the bureau of engraving and printing buildings 765 feet away. The two faces of the tip which receive the light directly are a little brighter than the other two, giving a resemblance to the shadow effect visible under daylight conditions.

Floodlighting of the monument lasts until midnight. Then red obstruction lights located in the windows atop the shaft are turned on and the two searchlights play on the apex until daybreak to warn aviators. When it is in full glow, the shaft is visible from the air miles away.

Hidden away in the trees on its lawn is the apparatus that sets the Pan American Union Building aglow at night. The lights give its marble front the translucent appearance of alabaster.

The White House is not floodlighted, inasmuch as it is a residence, but when it is illuminated for a party with the long lines of lamps on its arcades burning, it adds its bit to the bright city. The Supreme Court Building, now under construction, and the new Federal Triangle will give still further opportunity for artistic lighting. Judging from its auspicious beginning, night lighting is to become an important part of the future beauty of Washington, a part never envisioned by its planner, Major Pierre L'Enfant, in his fondest dreams.

Medal for Aiding Study of Child Is Awarded Mother

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—The 1932 medal for distinguished service in the field of parent education for child welfare was presented to Mrs. Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, director of the Child Study Association of America, at the eleventh annual dinner of the United Parents' Associations of the City of New York last night. The medal is awarded annually by the Parents' Magazine.

Prof. Patty Smith Hill of Teachers College, who made the presentation, declared that Mrs. Gruenberg "not only teaches others the art of parenthood, but plies her trade in her own home as a good wife, a good mother and a good home maker."

Previous winners of the medal were: Professor Hill, for pioneer work in the field of child study; Mrs. Howard S. Gans, for far-sighted vision and services to the Child Study Association of America; Mr. Robert E. Simon, founder of the United Parents' Associations of New York City, and Mr. Angelo Patri, principal of a New York City public school.

Mrs. Henry S. Pascal, president of the association, presided. Prof. Robert S. Lynd of Columbia University, emphasized the importance of federations of groups whose primary function is to study the child in relation to the home, school and community; the significance of parents' associations and their rôle in community affairs.

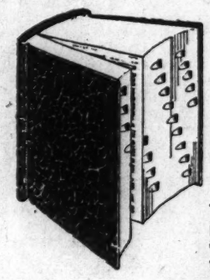
Domino
Largest selling cane sugar
"Sweeten it with Domino"

A TASTY TREAT

for hasty meals

In omelettes, or stuffed eggs, on toast with cream sauce, etc. The flavor of Underwood Deviled Ham adds zest to the simplest recipe.

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM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Each week they save enough out of their food budgets to buy new stockings, gloves or other luxuries. And yet they make no sacrifice in the quality of their meals.

This Week's Big Bakery Specials
TEA TIME FIG CAKE
Delicious White Frosting each 15c
PLAIN RYE BREAD
Lge 20 oz Loaf 7c
MIRABEL PRESERVES
PURE FRUIT AND SUGAR
RASPBERRY - STRAWBERRY
BLACKBERRY - PINEAPPLE
APRICOT
16 oz JAR 15c
32 oz JAR 29c

Crystaline Salt Free Running 2 32 oz Pkgs 15c
Fancy Grapefruit Whole Sections No 2 Tin 10c
White Spray Wheat Cereal 28 oz Pkg 10c
Royal Baking Powder 1 Pkg Royal Chocolate pudding included FREE with each purchase 6 oz Tin 23c
Vermont Maid Syrup Pure Cane Sugar and Pure Maple Syrup 12 oz Jug 23c
Uneeda Biscuits 6 Pkgs 25c
Finast Sliced Beef 6 oz Jar 25c 3½ oz Jar 15c
Brookside Milk 4% Butterfat Qt 8c
Gold Dust Lge Pkg 22c
Fairy Soap Bar 4c

This Week's Big Soap Specials
IVORY SOAP 4 Med. Bars 25c
CHIPSO FLAKES or GRANULES Ideal for washing dishes or laundry Pkg 19c
Shrimp
Fancy large shrimp Gulfkist 2 Tins 29c
Firm, wet pack—fancy medium Quality 2 Tins 21c
Bread
Finest quality only smaller in size Belmont Lb Loaf 5c
Baked in our electric ovens Prize Lge Loaf 7c
Cream
BROOKSIDE QUALITY
Heavy Whipping Quality ½ Pt Jar 15c
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not Magic — has produced
Squibb Dental Cream
THERE is no secret about the formula that has brought Squibb Dental Cream to its high place among dentifrices. It is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia—pure, smooth and pleasant-tasting.
Squibb's is scientific and modern. It cleans safely and efficiently. There is no grit in Squibb's, no astringent—nothing that can possibly harm tooth-enamel. It cleanses your teeth and by its gentle polishing action brings out all their natural luster.
Try using Squibb's after meals, or before going out for the evening. See how it soothes and refreshes your entire mouth.
Your druggist has Squibb's. Get a tube today!
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OLYMPIC GAMES
Los Angeles, California
July 30 to August 14, 1932
The Xth Olympiad promises to be the greatest and most colorful athletic event the world has ever seen.
SANTA FE SUMMER XCURSIONS Cut the Cost
You will be amazed how far you can go and how much you can see even in two weeks.
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Mother loves
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because they are made from the finest materials, and are always fresh.
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HOUSE PASSES BILL PEGGING DOLLAR VALUE

Would Average It on 1921 to 1929 Parity—Mills Calls It Useless

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3 — By an unexpectedly large majority of 289 to 60, the House of Representatives, yesterday gave its approval to the Goldsborough bill to stimulate business recovery by restoring and stabilizing the commodity price level at the average of the 1921 to 1929 level.

Although only a one-page document of 97 words, the measure, according to its proponents, would have the effect of wiping out major price fluctuations and diminishing thereby both the opportunity for speculative gain and the major cause of economic stringencies.

It is objected to, however, by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, members of the Federal Reserve Board, and most bankers on the ground that it directs them to accomplish the impossible, and will merely have the effect of putting on them the blame for failing to accomplish what they would have done years ago had they been able.

Rushed through the House under suspension of the rules, the bill is the second of the Democratic policy measures designed to provide the party with an economic issue in the event of either defeat in the Republican Senate or veto by the Republican President, both of which are considered likely.

Prepared with the coöperation of Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, the bill attempts to put into law the doctrine of stabilized prices which both he and many other leading economists have been advocating as the only certain means for wiping out the basic cause of price fluctuations, and concurrently, therefore, of economic depressions and booms.

Specifically it directs the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury to use their legal control over volume of credit and currency for the purpose of restoring and maintaining the commodity price average of 1921 to 1929.

Called up on the motion of Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.), of Alabama, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, the House debated the measure and passed it within hardly more than an hour and a half, thereby indicating its eagerness to embrace any measure which promises relief from the strain of the existing economic situation regardless of the opposition of banking experts.

Representative Louis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the Banking and Currency Committee, led the opposition to the measure terming it an attempt at "financial juggling to raise price levels artificially" while others warned that it would endanger the gold standard and affect the foreign exchange.

Drink Found Still Big Crime Factor

(Continued from Page 1)

crime, and nearly 50 per cent of the cases of assault and willful damage. It is associated with 25 per cent of all divorces and 15 per cent of the cases of cruelty to children.

In its study of poverty, both in times of relative prosperity and in times of depression, the investigation finds that the liquor evil continues through all to be one of the largest single factors in causing want and destitution.

The authors of the report distinguished between "primary" and "secondary" poverty.

"Primary" is used to describe the conditions of families whose total earnings are insufficient to obtain the minimum necessaries for maintenance of merely physical efficiency.

"Secondary" poverty is used to describe the conditions of families whose total earnings would be sufficient for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency were it not that some portion of them is absorbed by other expenditure, either useful or wasteful.

Accepting this distinction, the report charges drink with the responsibility of more than a quarter of whole sections of the nation's "primary" poverty, and 85 per cent of the nation's "secondary" poverty.

Spend as Much for Drink

"The large reduction in the consumption of beer and spirits in recent years," the report says, "has not been accompanied by a corresponding decline in expenditure, owing to the high prices following increases in taxation. The proportion of income now spent on drink is, on the average, broadly the same as before the war. It is, therefore, a fair assumption that the poverty-creating effect of drink is little, if any, less."

The essential conclusions of the report with respect to the whole field of poverty are as follows:

"From 25 to 30 per cent of the whole of the poverty in a typical working class district is caused wholly or partly by drink. Having regard to the careful selection of outdoor relief cases in Edinburgh, the proportion of the cases in that city attributable primarily to drink may be taken as a general minimum, namely 13.2 per cent. The inquiries into the cases of indoor relief suggest that the minimum proportion of this extreme class of poverty due primarily to drink is not likely to be less than 15 per cent on the average.

"Drink is a predominant cause of 'secondary' poverty—that is, poverty in families where the income would be adequate to provide for the necessaries of life if part of it were not expended wastefully or extravagantly.

"The proportion may be as high as 85 per cent. Ten or 11 per cent of the primary poverty in urban working class districts may be attributed to drink."

Five Cheering Influences

In explaining the gratifying reduction in the total consumption of alcoholic liquor in Great Britain, the report cites five influences which it found to be operating most effectively to this end:

Restrictive regulations limiting the hours of sale.

Higher prices in conjunction with low earnings and unemployment.

Changes in industrial organizations and methods.

Counter - attractions including picture houses and outdoor sports and recreations.

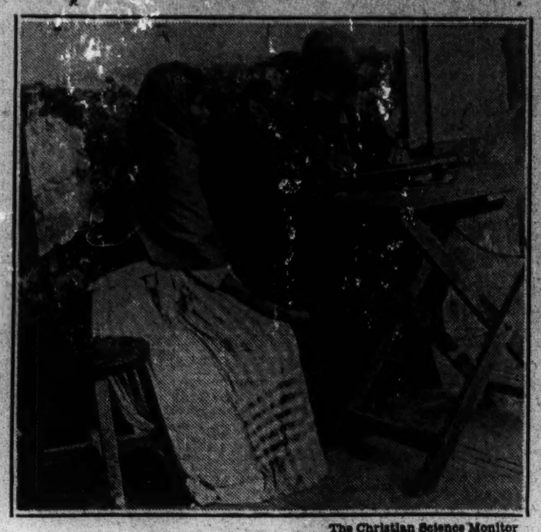
Educational and social influences.

While opinions were found to vary as to the relative importance of these causes, the investigators conclude that the restrictions have had the effect of diminishing daytime drinking among large classes of workers, and that many of the younger and middle-aged workers have been particularly influenced by education and counter social attractions, including a desire for a higher standard of life and wider opportunities for travel.

It is apparent from the careful and close study of the conditions on which this report is based, that the joint forces of public education and restrictions on the trade are responsible for the progress toward temperance which Great Britain is today making. But the problem of drink as a cause of crime and poverty still remains a problem of large proportions, and demands constructive action.

In appraising the possibility of improving conditions, it is essential to recognize that whatever progress has been made toward temperance thus far has been won in the face of the powerful, subtle and persistent opposition of the brewing interests. This report, therefore, should prove a helpful ally to the Royal Licensing Commission in its efforts to strengthen the restrictions on the trade and to Sir Herbert Samuel in his task of coping with a rising tide of crime.

Clickety Clack of Typewriters Displaces Mexico's Public Pen



The Christian Science Monitor

AN OLD-TIME CONFIDANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's public letter writer, who flourished as a great institution when about 90 per cent of the population was unable to read or write, has undergone an almost complete change of appearance, as a result of an influx of typewriting machines and the spread of education.

Today, instead of the picturesque characters who were accustomed to ply their trade beneath the shaded porticos, there are long rows of youthful, white-collared "public stenographers" who can turn out a properly typed legal document or a gossipy servant girl's letter with equal facility. And their desks are neat businesslike articles little resembling the uncertain, makeshift tables that served their predecessors.

The efficient letter writer of the present time has become less of a confidant of his customers, however, and it is only by seeking out one of the few remaining writers of the "old school" that one may get a realization of the part he played in the lives of those he served.

Illiterate house servants with vague thoughts to express for someone back home, ranchers who wished to communicate with a foreman, and "fashionable" folk whom lack of education forced to patronize the discreet dignity of this helpful public servant—these and others enabled the letter writer, with his pen and ink and rickety table, to earn a decent livelihood.

Whenever a customer received a letter, it was usually brought to the letter writer to be read, and many a family secret reposed behind his wise old eyes. Letters received by his clients were read to them without cost, and the usual charge for writing a "family" letter ranged from 5 to 10 centavos, or less than an American "nickel."

The fact that the Federal Government has made it possible for most of its citizenry to attend schools accounts for the diminishing number of public letter writers, but there are still several dozen to be seen in the capital, seated at their typewriters on the broad sidewalk that skirts the Plaza del Santo Domingo.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Anita Trishman, Ellington, Conn.
Mrs. Maribel C. Lisk, Rockville, Conn.
Mrs. Etta B. Mitchell, Lewiston, Maine.
Arletta M. Richardson, Lewiston, Maine.
Mrs. A. M. Batchelder, North Woodstock, N. H.
Mrs. Edith Leavitt, Chicago, Ill.
Miss K. Y. Sanborn, Madison, Wis.

Veterans Prove Good Husbandmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Three-fourths of the World War veterans who took advantage of California's offer to buy farms upon a liberal repayment plan have become successful husbandmen, says the Veteran's Welfare Board.

The soldiers' farms—392 of them—were acquired under provisions of the Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act at a total cost of $2,230,478. To date, only seven per cent of the investment, or $157,038, is reported delinquent in spite of unfavorable prices for many of the commodities produced.

BEER ARGUMENT FOUND UNSOUND AS WORK GIVER

Automobile Maker Holds Harm to Trade Would Sink Tax Gain

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 3—To bring back beer now would be to promote greater unemployment and industrial disaster, Mr. Richard H. Scott, head of the Reo Motor Car Company and president of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, declared today in reply to proposals to legalize beer as a cure for business conditions and a remedy for the federal deficit.

Referring to arguments advanced in favor of bringing back beer, Mr. Scott said: "It is time for thoughtful citizens, especially intelligent business men in every legitimate field of American industry, to call a halt on these silly, pseudo, economic claims, and point to the true facts which completely explode the claims of the brewer apologists.

"To net the national treasury from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 or more from legalized beer would simply be the equivalent of placing a $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 mortgage on the people's already overtaxed income. Every dollar spent for beer or booze of any kind is thereby withdrawn from money available for legitimate necessities and wholesome luxuries.

While unemployment is indeed a serious problem today, Mr. Scott said, for the first time in history it is unemployment practically "alcohol free."

"Imagine the serious developments we might be face to face with now," he said, "if in our great centers of population liquor selling were sanctioned or legalized as in the old days."

Looking into the future, Mr. Scott envisaged the coming of a new era of constructive industrial progress and efficiency in which labor and capital will together find and share new levels of success and prosperity.

"In that new time," he said, "the liquor traffic can have no place, and the American people, armed with the truth about alcohol, will, in constantly increasing measure, accord their support to the sane and honest establishment of national prohibition as a valid, vital part of our fundamental law."

Mr. Scott's comment, given out at the headquarters of the prohibition foundation here, was embodied in a statement given to the Signs of the Times, a weekly publication at Mountain View, Calif., for a special prohibition issue of May 3.

LATIN-AMERICAN LABOR

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 3 (AP)—The first Latin-American labor conference opened here Sunday with delegates present from Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia and Guatemala.

Three Colleges To Give Courses In Peacemaking

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A training school for peacemakers to be held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., from June 20 to July 2 is announced by the American Friends Service Committee having its national office in Philadelphia. Similar schools will be held at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., June 13 to 25, and at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., June 23 to July 2, it was stated.

A Midwest Institute of International Relations, the school of Evanston is called.

Enrollment is limited to 150 persons who are, or expect to be, actively engaged in forwarding better international relations, the announcement states. Tuition is $35 per person for the entire period, which includes a room at a fraternity or sorority house on the campus and two meals a day. Additional day students may attend for $10 for the 12 days.

Courses will be given in the mornings on American foreign policy, the Orient in world affairs, economic aspects of international relations, political problems in establishing world peace, history and progress of disarmament since 1899, community and adult education in world affairs, spiritual aspects of the struggle for world peace, and others.

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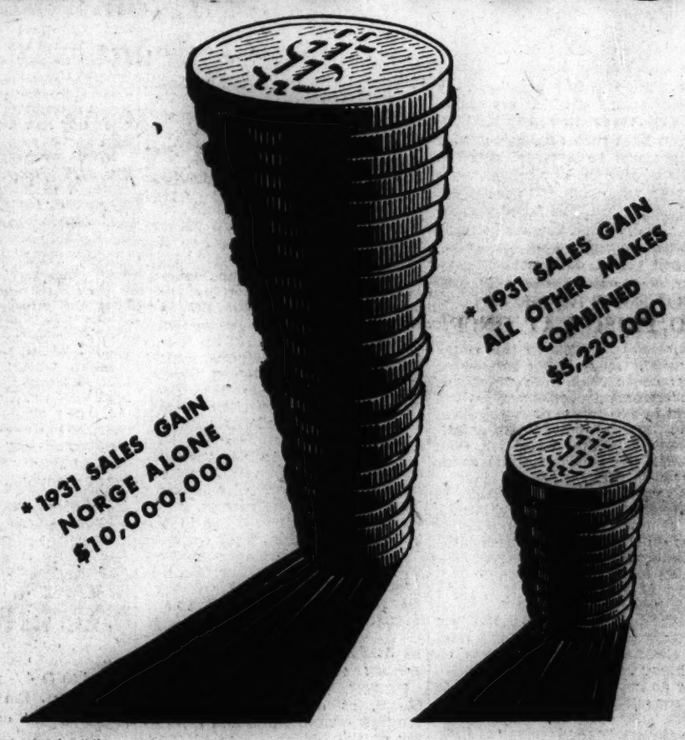

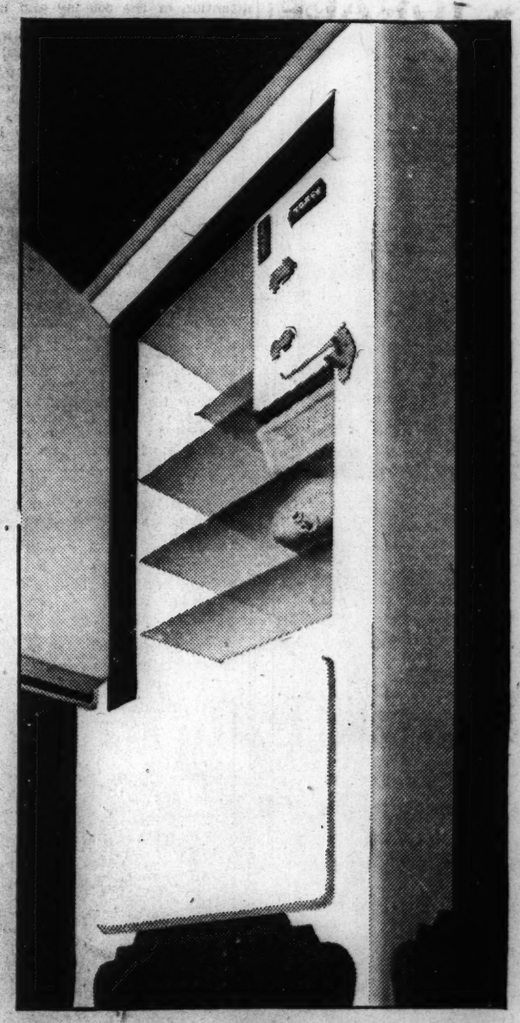

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* *Figures from report of Electric Refrigeration News, February 24th, 1932.*

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ELECTRIC 'GRID' GIVES BRITAIN NATIONAL LINK

Use of Power Increases in 1931—Projects to Cost £30,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With its current-carrying pylons weaving a network of power all over Britain, "the grid" national electricity scheme is proving that nation-wide planning, not by the state but by private industry itself, is not only possible but practicable and profitable.

Alone among industrial countries of the world, Great Britain was able to show an increase in electrical consumption in 1931, it is revealed in the annual report of the Central Electricity Board issued here recently.

Nine gigantic projects, completed or under way, costing £30,000,000, will link England, Wales and Scotland in one web of electrical lines supplying cheap power and light to more than 98 per cent of the people.

This latest report of the board, which though associated with the state is essentially a private organization, gives the first adequate indication of the full scope and significance of the national power scheme. It has been acclaimed here as pointing out a way of adjustment between Britain's fundamental policy of individualism in industry and new world conditions which make large-scale coöperation a necessity.

Electricity had already spread from towns to remote rural districts in European countries and in the United States and Canada, when in 1926 a committee under Lord Weir advocated a national scheme for Britain.

The Central Electricity Board was subsequently formed and a £20,000,000 program planned for erecting power stations and mains, known as "the grid," all over the island.

During 1931, the report states, the increase in demand for domestic and commercial use of electricity not only balanced industry's falling consumption, but increased the national production by 4.5 per cent. Although in the areas of the basic industries—shipbuilding, iron, steel, and engineering—there was a decreased consumption, yet cotton and woolen textile manufacturers, and a number of chemical and papermaking firms converted their factories and workshops to electricity in 1931.

For the five-year period in which the grid scheme has been developing, it is shown that Britain's expansion of electricity output has been 34.9 per cent. This compares with 16.3 per cent in the United States, 14.6 per cent in Germany, 12.6 per cent in Canada and 21 per cent in Italy. Thus Britain has made up a considerable part of the deficiency which had hitherto weakened its relative position in world electrical development.

For the whole of Britain it is estimated that some 36,000 steel towers will carry the entire system of overhead cables. They range in height from the normal cross-country ones to those which cross Barking Creek in the Thames Estuary and are 362 feet high, about the same as St. Paul's Cathedral. Nearly a thousand miles of transmission lines are already in operation.

The Central Scotland area was the first section of the national scheme to be completed, and has been working satisfactorily.

Little Holland Rules Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

those of a parliament. Initially it had a minimum of 39 members.

Since May, 1931, this Council, whose most important task at present is work on the budget, has 60 members, of which 30 are Indonesians, 25 Dutch and five Orientals (one Arab, four Chinese). Of the total of 60 members, 38 (20 Indonesians, 15 Dutch, three Orientals) are selected by members of local councils united into one electoral body. The remaining 22 members are appointed by the Governor-General.

In so far as the Governor-General agrees with the views expressed by the Council of the People, he fixes the general budget and the supplementary budget. This is done through decrees which have to be approved by law, by the Dutch States General at The Hague.

Establishment of the Council of the People may be considered as a first, preliminary step toward self-government, a promise given of the "democratic unity of the future." Through making use for the public cause of numerous available western and eastern talents and capacities, the natives are being taught how to move toward complete unity.

Outline of Future Policy

Dr. A. D. A. de Kat Angelino, an expert on colonial policy and affairs, whose opinion enjoys wide authority, gave a clear outline of the Dutch colonial policy of the future, in his recently published standard work on colonial policy:

"Enriched by the experiences acquired from wise as well as unwise measures, it wants in all consciousness of purpose to leave the populations as much as possible in the enjoyment of their own language, customs, institutions. It wants to maintain the authority of rulers, chiefs and headmen, and the people's attachment to territorial divisions and local autonomies, using them all in the construction of the great society and of political organization Racialism and forcible assimilation it has left well behind. . . ."

It is quite natural that the question arises: Why and how long will the Dutch leadership still be needed in the East Indies? Dr. de Kat Angelino gives a precise and unambiguous reply to this question, stating that western leadership must remain until the foundations for responsible government have been constructed.

Autonomy Within Union

This implies that illiteracy must have disappeared as a result of a good general popular education, as it has disappeared in Japan; that the particularistic village spheres must function as village autonomies, as conscious organs of the great whole; and that the popular credit system and the coöperative movement must have freed the people of debt, and must, by the application of better methods of production, have called into existence a prosperous population and a strong middle class.

The extent of the gigantic task the Dutch have set for themselves, and at which they are arduously at work, may be judged from what has been attained in the field of education in the battle against illiteracy.

In the last few decades tuition has been expanded in such a measure that now 1,500,000 pupils are undergoing elementary education, so that, according to calculation, the Dutch Government may be said to have achieved nearly two-fifths of its enormous task.

JOBLESS IN HOLLAND GET $120,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Neth.—The State is at present paying 150,000,000 florins, about $60,000,000, a year for unemployment relief in its several different forms.

As the municipalities pay an additional sum annually on account of the system of the poor-laws, the Netherlands now annually pays $120,000,000 for relief purposes. The extent of this sacrifice from public funds in behalf of the needy may be judged if one considers that the state budget (for the ordinary services) of the Netherlands for 1932 amounts to 600,000,000 florins, about $240,000,000.

MARINE FLIERS DECORATED

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, on behalf of President Hoover yesterday presented the Distinguished Flying Cross to Maj. Ralph J. Mitchell, Marine Corps, of New Britain, Conn., and Lieut. Herbert P. Becker, of Newport, R. I. The awards were made for exceptional service as aviators against insurgent forces in Nicaragua.

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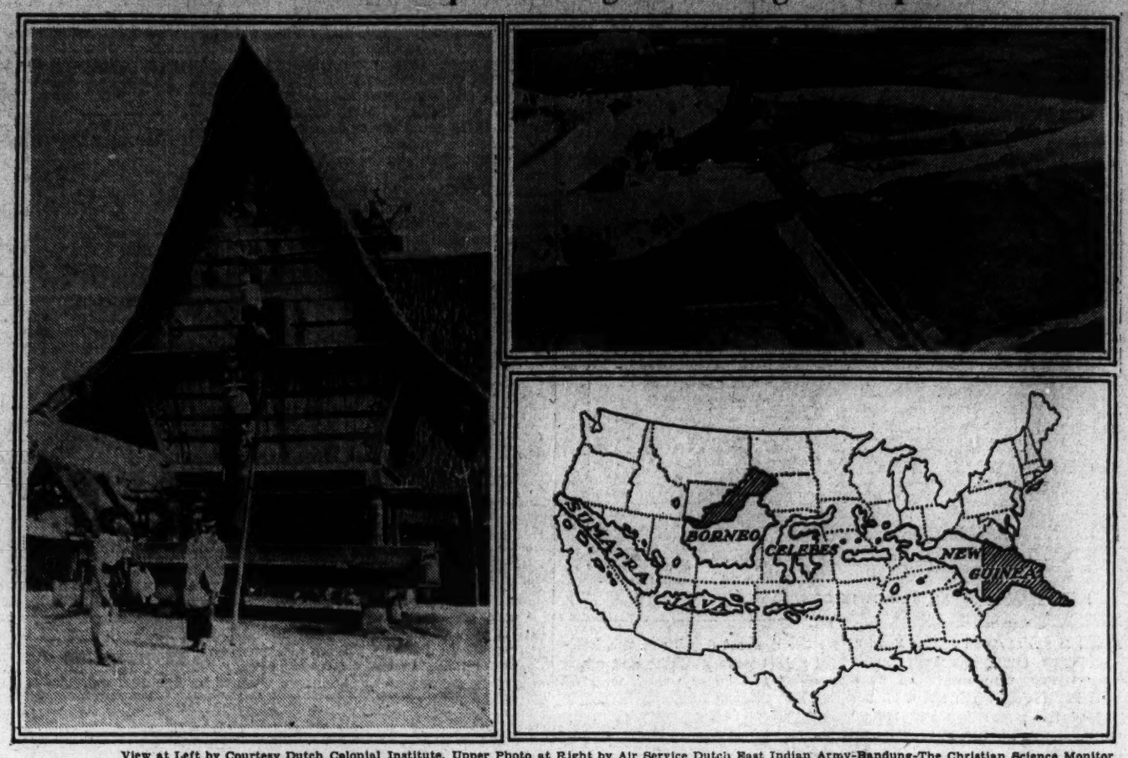
Holland's Great Empire Strung Far Along the Equator



View at Left by Courtesy Dutch Colonial Institute. Upper Photo at Right by Air Service Dutch East Indian Army-Bandung-The Christian Science Monitor

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION AFFECTS WELFARE OF 60,000,000 PERSONS

Left—Bringing Bags of Rice Into a Storeroom in Sumatra. Upper Right—Aerial View of Irrigation Works in Java. Lower Right—Chart of Dutch East Indies Mapped Out on That of the United States of America. The Lined Sections Are Not Under Dutch Control (a Smaller Part of Borneo and About Half of New Guinea). The Relatively Small Island of Java Is Densely Populated, Having About 42,000,000 Inhabitants.

POLITICS STIR INTERESTS OF YOUTH IN INDIA

Students in Summer Take Part in Activities Everywhere Rife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—In the summer an Indian student's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of politics.

The close of the April examinations leaves many students all over the country free to take part in the political activities which are everywhere rife throughout India today.

Apart from their academic studies few students have other interests. This is because the employment market, both temporary and permanent, is closed to them. The American student, for instance, frequently turns to some temporary work during his vacation period. This work is generally of a nature similar to that which he intends to pursue as his life work. But the Indian has no such outlet for his interests.

University students in this country usually study either for law or government service. Both professions are overcrowded today. A very few find a field in agriculture or engineering, but in the main the educated Indian demands a "white collar" job, even although the orthodox white collar may not be worn.

The paucity of positions results in much discontent among students, and as much of their education is based on the broad democratic ideas obtaining in Europe they instinctively turn to political movements as a means of redressing their occupational handicaps.

Students throwing themselves into the political arena when freed from the classrooms generally do so on the broad issues of political thought. They do not study the details of the Indian controversy on their own merits. They recklessly speak of "Indian slavery," "the bondage of their race," and other shibboleths not justified by the conditions in the country. Consequently, their political activities invariably take the form of anti-government propaganda.

These antigovernment activities are confined to British India. No Indian ruling prince would permit the students such laxity in an Indian native state. This is one of the paradoxes of the political situation—that British India tolerates much greater freedom of speech and political agitation than is tolerated in any state where the Government is wholly Indian.

NEW ZEALAND GETS STAMPS BY CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The competition held recently by the New Zealand Government for designs for postage stamps drew a large entry. It was to get a series of designs more characteristic of national life that the Government instituted the contest.

The design chosen for the half-penny stamp is a fantail, or native flycatcher, surrounded by clematis flowers. The penny design shows a kiwi, a wingless bird, in search of food on a New Zealand landscape. The penny halfpenny shows a Maori girl cooking food, and the two-penny a Maori house. The shilling stamp will bear a striking picture of a drover walking behind his sheep and leading his horse. Perhaps the most curious design of all is that of the eightpenny, which bears the figure of a tuatara lizard, a reptile surviving from a very remote period.

Greece to Develop Lignite Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The Greek Government is proposing to grant an annual subsidy to lignite companies in Greece in order to make the development of the vast lignite deposits in Greece an economic proposition.

Experts declare that at least 1,000,000,000 tons of lignite lie under Greek soil simply awaiting exploitation. At present hardly 100,000 tons of this fuel is being mined annually.

The Government's proposal is to cover the deficit between the cost and selling price of the fuel and thus build up the quantity of production to an economic figure. It is proposed to devote about 3,000,000 drachmas ($40,000) to this purpose for each 100,000 tons of lignite.

FIJIAN'S HIGH POST SETS PRECEDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—An innovation has been made in the British Crown Colony of Fiji, in the appointment of a Fijian to the position of District Commissioner. He is Mr. Ratu Joseva Lalabalvu Vanaaliali Sukuna, B. A. (Oxon.), of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Sukuna has been in the Government service since 1907, and attained the position of Chief Assistant Native Lands Commissioner. He is an honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor. He fought in the war with the French Foreign Legion. As District Commissioner of the Lau district he will exercise authority over all residents, Fijian, Indian and European, in his area.

AUSTRALIAN IRON DEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust. — Sir Newton Moore, at one time Premier of Western Australia and now a member of the British House of Commons, has obtained an option to purchase the iron deposits of Koolan Island in the far north of Western Australia. The leases on which the deposits are situated are the property of the Yampi Sound Electric Power & Smelting Syndicate, Ltd. The iron deposits in Yampi Sound islands are enormous, and interest has been shown in them not only by governments of the Australian states but also by Japan and other countries.

NEWER BAGDAD MAY RIVAL OLD CITY OF SPLENDOR

Iraki Public Asked to Share Wealth for Riches of Architecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak—Mosul's decision to build a bridge across the Tigris and construct a 1200-horsepower power house has stirred Bagdad to a similar display of enterprise. It is seriously considering a comprehensive town-planning project that would transform the present mud-brick city into a magnificent garden city.

Mosul, prosperous in the center of the vast Mesopotamia oil fields, is reported to have already set aside ample sums for its projects. Although this cannot be said of Bagdad, it is proposed to finance the scheme by the formation of an Iraki company with capital largely subscribed by the Iraki public, although foreign capital would be invited.

The goal of Bagdad's town-planning project is to make Bagdad "a capital worthy of Irak." The plan includes among other things four bridges across the Tigris—three for road traffic and one for railways.

A large airdrome would be built near the present one, with eight wide streets radiating from it, to be lined eventually with magnificent buildings. Among the amenities of the new Bagdad would be an opera house, several schools and a large public park with a swimming pool.

Large irrigation schemes and other equally important public works are on th aeegnda of the newly formed Irak Contracting Company, which has recently been formed and registered in Irak.

Among the promoters of the new company is Gen. Armando Mola, who was prominent in seeking international coöperation on the Irak oil question. He was among the first to suggest that the revenue obtained from the riches below the ground should be employed mainly to develop riches above it, to encourage, at the same time as irrigation and agriculture, other works such as roads and public buildings which are essential to the development of a new country like Irak.

The company's plan is to bring foreign capital and up-to-date organisation to Irak through its members, who are themselves contracting firms of long standing, and who will contribute the necessary capital and the specialized means for the carrying out of all contracts obtained.

Dutch Form Union Of 'Pan-Europe'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—In consequence of first-hand explanations of the Pan-Europe Union by its originator, Count R. N. Coudenhove Kalergi, here recently, a Dutch section of this union has been founded.

A number of prominent and influential leaders, representing politics, international law, banking, commerce and industry, have joined the movement and set up the preliminary committee. Count Coudenhove explained what the Pan-Europe Union stands for:

1. Prevention of war in Europe.
2. Confirmation of European culture in contradistinction to Russia, for which purpose it is necessary that Europe be a unity and that a policy of peace be carried on toward the Russian Soviet Union.
3. The furtherance of the formation of large economic units.

PULLMAN RATE VALUE PUT AT $119,750,000

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today fixed the value of the Pullman Company for rate-making purposes at $119,750,000 as of June 30, 1919.

The company's property consists principally of sleeping cars and dining cars with shops for building and repairing the cars. The commission found that the company had $237,786 worth of property it did not use for common carrier purposes.

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BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
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BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murrygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 16-18 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 5A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
IPSWICH: 55 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 93-95 Vicar Lane; 135 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dreses. Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13-4 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 58-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHREWSBURY: 15 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St., West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

IDEAS ON TIME ARE CHANGING, MILLIKAN SAYS

Physicist Talks on Its Mysteries at the Gould Memorial Library

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2 — Physics has come to the conclusion that length and time are not at the bottom independent of each other; that there is no such thing as absolute time or absolute length, declared Dr. Robert A. Millikan in the first annual James Arthur lecture on "Time and Its Mysteries," in the Gould Memorial Library at New York University Friday. The "philosophic determinism" which has hitherto governed ideas of time is a result of false generalization, he added.

The conclusion that energy and times are dependent on each other was reached from two wholly distinct viewpoints, Dr. Millikan said, the first obtained from studying bodies moving with extraordinarily high speeds comparable with the speed of light; the second obtained from studying microscopic phenomena or unitary elementary processes.

Dr. Millikan traced the development of time concepts from the Egyptians, touching on the contributions of Galileo, Newton, Einstein, Planck and Heisenberg, and questioned whether the complacent, common-sense view of the ordinary hard-headed citizen—that nothing is simpler than the idea of time—is sound or unsound. He quoted the dialogue on time between the "Mad Hatter" and "Alice in Wonderland."

"'If you knew Time as well as I do, you would'nt talk about wasting it." It's "him."'

"'I don't know what you mean,' said Alice:

"'Of course you don't,' the hatter said. 'I dare say you never even spoke to Time!'

"'Perhaps not,' Alice cautiously replied. 'But I know I have to "beat time" when I learn music.'

"'Ah! that accounts for it,' said the hatter. 'He won't stand beating Now if you only kept on good terms with him, he'd do almost anything you liked with the clock.'"

"Who is the nearer right, the 'Mad Hatter' or the common sense citizen?" queried Dr. Millikan. "Modern science does not regard the hatter as being so mad, after all.

"The recognition of the inadequacy of the old space-time coördinates has introduced a new and resilient factor into the hard and unyielding mechanism of classical physics. The harsh sequence of cause and effect has lost its power, the implacable rule of determinism its rigor. The narrow crust in which our predecessors encased our mental processes has been breached and we are entitled henceforward in the order of our physical concepts to question the preëminence accorded by long-age consent to Time.

"Perhaps the mad hatter had a reason for calling Time Him."

INTEREST EXCEPTED IN MORTGAGE DELAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C. — As finally drafted, the British Columbia Government's mortgage moratorium allows a year's grace for the repayment of principal, but does not allow the mortgagor to stop paying interest.

In this the legislation differs from that in effect in some provinces, and the city authorities of Vancouver complain that it does not go far enough. They propose a moratorium on interest as well as principal, along the lines of the wartime measure in effect here for some years.

OPERA STARS WANT GIGLI TO TAKE CUT

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP) — A chorus of protests greeted Beniamino Gigli today because of his solo refusal to join other stars in accepting a salary reduction at the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Members of the company criticized what they called the tenor's "lack of coöperation and esprit de corps" in a letter to the general manager, Mr. Gatti-Casazza. They charged Gigli "during the current season profited from the sacrifice we have made to keep the Metropolitan going and is again trying to get his full salary at the expense of all of us who are reducing our respective salaries."

Among the 32 signatures on the letter are those of Rosa Ponselle, Lily Pons, Lucrezia Bori, Giovanni Martinelli and Tullio Serafin.

California Board Wins Right to Buy Books Anywhere

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — The California Supreme Court has handed down a ruling here that the State Board of Education can purchase books outside the State, thereby settling a two-year controversy.

The case came up when the board, acting upon the recommendation of the California Curriculum Commission, which is charged with the responsibility of choosing textbooks for elementary grades, placed a $2400 order with a Boston publishing concern for music books At the same time the board leased the plates of another publisher to complete the series, the plates being used in the state printing office at Sacramento.

Opposition to having books purchased outside of California was then voiced by the State Board of Control, and a writ of prohibition was issued by the Superior Court of Sacramento County, restraining the board of education from entering into a contract with the Boston concern.

This writ was set aside by the Supreme Court of the State in its recent ruling.

Change Reported In Making Bricks

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The art of brickmaking, which appears to have undergone little change for 5000 years is said to be on the eve of being revolutionized as a result of the discovery of a new manufacturing process by a London estate agent.

The advantages claimed for this new method are that it takes only 24 hours to complete a brick instead of the usual four or five weeks; that water absorption is less than half that of ordinary bricks; that the crushing strength is four times greater, and the cost of manufacture is less than that of the cheapest European bricks.

Clay, at present useless for brickmaking, can be utilized without detriment to the quality of the brick, it is said, and all bricks are of a uniform quality.

'All Aboard for Tom Thumb Land'

The Christian Science Monitor - Keystone-Underwood

MODEL RAILWAY SWITCHING YARD OF CLUB IN LONDON

MODEL RAILWAY CLUB ATTRACTS ENGLISH YOUTH

Men, Too, Find Recreation Building Small-Size Yards in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Engines, railway carriages and trucks from Tom Thumb size up to a fine puffing locomotive, which ran from end to end of a 90-foot track with a load of five persons, were on view at the annual exhibition of the Model Railway Club.

People are apt to think of model engine builders as boys with advanced toys, but actually plenty of men find recreation in this hobby from their daily round of work. A model enthusiast, who is a hard-working barrister in the daytime, admitted that a spare room in his home was given up to his miniature railway tracks, engines and trains. Here he could forget the law courts and become a boy again.

Some evenings he spent at the Model Railway Club in Tottenham Court Road, where as many as 60 boys might be found busy designing, building or planning layouts of rails and points. Many of these boys might otherwise be at a loose end with nothing to do. Some of them, too, found their real bent and the road to future employment.

One of the most interesting exhibits was a complete power station on the banks of a canal with a bascule bridge working by electricity, tugs, barges, railway tracks, rolling stock and power house. This was entirely designed and made by a night watchman.

A portable railway, "suitable for a flat," was inclosed in a folding bagatelle board. One exhibit showed a perfectly executed working model of an up-to-date railway signal about four feet high, while at its foot was a tiny version of about two inches. A model of a railway terminus building and offices could be lighted up to show the well executed details of the interior.

The Association Française des Amis des Chemins de Fer, which has a friendly affiliation with the Model Railway Club, had a fine stand showing a typical French railway shed and a big model of a mountain locomotive. The corresponding Belgian Association was represented by exhibits for the first time.

Legion Posts in State of Washington Hope Not to Get 'Each Other's' Goats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The American Legion membership idea of Irvin Jones, state commander, to inspire enrollments in each of the State's nine districts came home to browse in his own yard the other day.

The "idea" is a goat. There are nine of them in this State, one for each American Legion district, and the goat that Mr. Jones found tethered in his own yard the other afternoon was there because the Wenatchee post, of which he is a member, had dropped to lowest in membership standing according to the quota list. The goat was delivered by the Twisp post, which had received it from Chelan two weeks prior.

The goats make their rounds in the various districts as check-ups are made every two weeks to determine the lowest membership. A post retains its mascot until some other post drops lower in standing. Sunnyside and Bellingham posts have been especially favored over their neighbors in this goat campaign when recently a baby goat was born to each of the nannies while they were guests at those places.

The mascots will be kept in circulation throughout the State until the state convention of the American Legion here Aug. 12 and 13. On those dates all nine goats will be in Wenatchee for the conclave, and all nine will be awarded as a herd to the district with the lowest membership, based on quota ratings. The commander of the low district will be obliged to take care of the goats over winter and then start them off in the various districts again next year.

"If all the nine districts show an increase over their previous year's memberships," Mr. Jones announced, "then I'll treat the boys to a special parade at the state convention here in Wenatchee in August and also at the national convention to be held later in Portland, Ore."

Wealthier Women In Germany Share Supplies With Idle

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—"When you buy much for your own family, buy a little for another family too!"

Such is the appeal circulated among the wealthier housewives of Germany by an organization of women who have set themselves to provide, through what they call the "Pfundspende," or pound collection, for the needs of Germany's thousands of unemployed.

Central collecting houses have been established in many parts of Germany to which those odd pounds of food which are adding to the comfort of so many are sent for distribution direct from the shops. In one district of Berlin alone, Wilmersdorf, one woman claims that she is able to handle the distribution of some 100,000 pounds of provisions in five months.

But the purchasers of actual food are not alone in their efforts. Stirred by their example, shopkeepers are making special arrangements which will facilitate the organization, while tailors, launderers, hairdressers and others are offering their special services to unemployed people, in many cases, free of charge.

'Alice' Adds to Her Adventures And Tells the World About It

Dropping From Empire State Building by Express Elevator, Mrs. Hargreaves Says, Was Like the Tumble Down the Rabbit Hole

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—"Alice" has added another chapter to her adventures since she arrived here, by ascending to the tower of the Empire State Building and talking about her friend, Lewis Carroll, to thousands of persons over the radio.

Coming down from the Empire State tower in an express elevator was just like the "tumble down the rabbit hole" which started her off on her "Adventures in Wonderland," "Alice," known formally as Mrs. Reginald Gervis Hargreaves, told her radio audience in an address from her suite in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"America and New York City are such exciting places that they take me back to Wonderland," Mrs. Hargreaves said. Since she could not take all the children who want to go down the rabbit hole with her, she said she would read some letters which Lewis Carroll, the author of "Alice in Wonderland" wrote to her in later years. The first letter was dated from Christ Church, Oxford, March 1, 1885. It follows in part:

"My Dear Mrs. Hargreaves: I made friends only a few weeks ago with a very nice little maid of about 12, and had a walk with her, and now I can't remember either of her names. But my mental picture is as vivid as ever of one who was through so many years my ideal child friend. I have had scores of child friends since your day, but they have been quite a different thing.

"However, I did not begin this letter to say all that. What I want to say is, what I want to ask you is, would you have any objection to the original manuscript book of Alice's adventures, which I suppose you still possess, being published in facsimile? The idea occurred to me only the other day.

"If on consideration you come to the conclusion that you would rather not have it done, that will end the matter. If, however, you give a favorable reply, I would be much obliged if you would lend it to me—registered post would, I think, be the safest—that I may consider the possibilities.

"I have not seen it for about 20 years, so I am not by any means sure that the illustrations may not prove to be so awfully bad that to reproduce them would be absurd. There can be no doubt that I shall incur a charge of gross egotism in publishing it, but I don't care for that in the least, knowing that I have no such motive. Only, I think, considering the extraordinary popularity that the books have had (we have sold more than 120,000 of the two) there must be many who would like to see the original form.

"Always your friend, C. L. Dodgson."

In another letter, dated July 15, Mr. Dodgson said:

"I seem at last to have found out the man who will reproduce 'Alice's Adventures Underground' in really first rate style. He has brought his things to Oxford, and I am having all the photographs taken in my own studio, so that no one touches the manuscript book except myself. By this method, I hope to be able to return it to you in as good condition as when you so kindly lent it to me."

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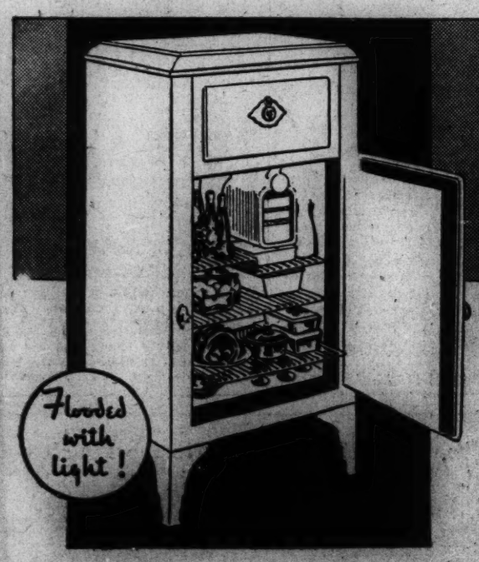

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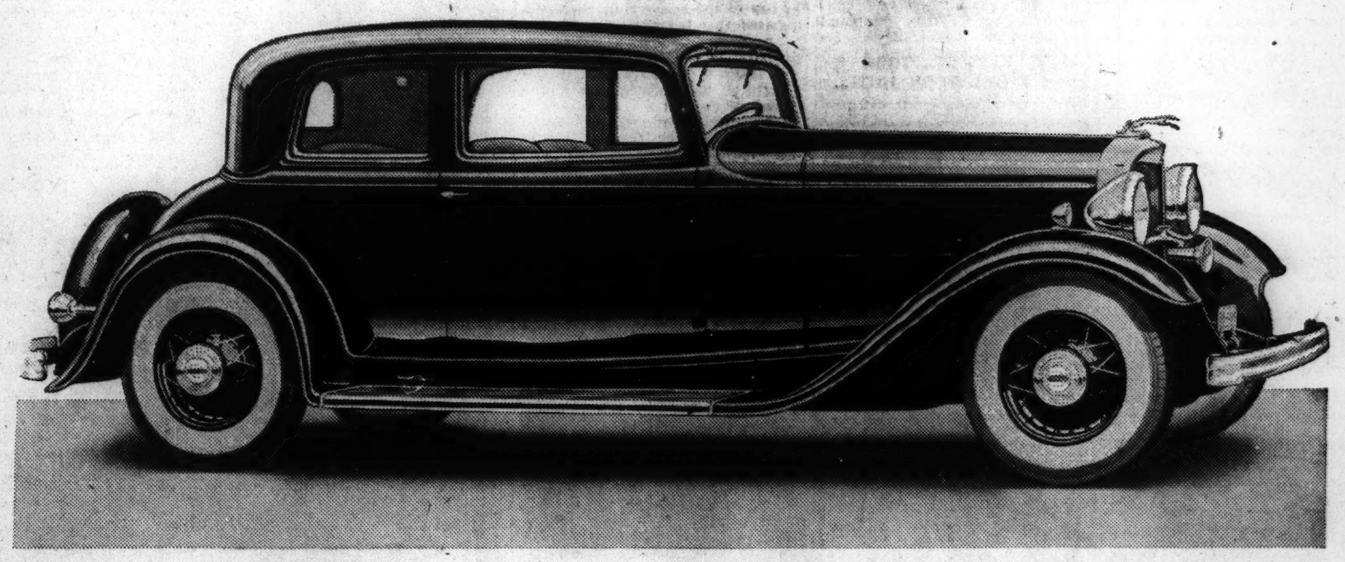


THE LINCOLN V-8 CYLINDER . . . 5-PASSENGER COUPE . . . $3200 AT DETROIT

Only one mechanical standard governs the construction of the Lincoln. It must be the best that modern ingenuity and unlimited resources can devise. . . . Neither expense nor efforts are spared in the pursuit of this ideal. At the command of Lincoln are extensive research laboratories, able automotive talent, a control of finest materials, and a manufacturing plant world-famous for its precision methods and for the completeness of its up-to-date equipment. This background is possible only with the support of the Ford organization. . . . The 8 cylinder Lincoln, in eight standard body types, represents a remarkable opportunity for Lincoln ownership at prices considerably less than ever before, now ranging from $2900 at Detroit. . . . Those who appreciate fine motor cars have given a warm welcome to the Lincoln 8. Its beauty is strikingly modern. Its luxurious comfort, ease of handling, smooth performance, and endurance are all of that high quality that might be expected by those who know the Lincoln best.

PRICES OF THE LINCOLN V-8, FULLY EQUIPPED, RANGE FROM $2900 AT DETROIT

CIRCUS DRAWS BIG CROWDS TO BOSTON GARDEN

Many New and Sensational Features Mark the 1932 Show

When time came to get this circus ready to take to the road for the 1932 season, John Ringling, pondering current dismal tales of hard times, summed up his reaction in a sentence.

"This," he concluded, "is the year people will snatch at a chance to laugh."

And even a composed newspaper reviewer must report that this year's presentation is in keeping with Mr. Ringling's conviction.

Already New York has seen the circus. A few years ago, when the Boston Garden had just been completed, there was a clamor against seeing the circus in a building of steel and concrete, instead of under canvas in an open lot. People said it wouldn't be the same . . . The old, mad air of the whole thing would be missing.

But if there is a better place to see the circus than in its setting of last night in Boston, this reviewer has no notion where that would be. Nor, parenthetically, would a chance be missed to see it under canvas again, for, after all, a circus under canvas is perhaps the meeting place of all pleasant emotions. . . .

Not to make a cliche, the circus is bigger and better this year than ever before.

There is a variety of new acts. And many of the prime favorites of other years are back. Alfred Cadons, triple-somersault artist, and the Wallendas with their preposterous balancing business on the high wires, seem somehow to have added a turn or two a little beyond the imagination, though their acts in former years have been something never to be forgotten.

The chief newcomer is Bombayo, "The Man from India," a slim, dark-visaged man in saffron silks, making neat, modest movements to ascend to the sarclet-bound elastic wire. And there, if you like simple descriptions, he simply bounces. But with such an excess of skill in placement and poise that the gallery shouts with delight, "Higher! Higher!" and the little man, evidently inspired outside himself, as you might say, does subtle things to increase the height of his bouncings, occasionally leavening the whole with a few somersaults which look easy, but . . .

There is much that is similar to former circuses; yet there is something fresh and innocently new and gay about the 1932 version. Last evening's performance was given over to a benefit for the Children's Hospital of Boston. Men and women came in dress clothes and the lights above the five rings shone on jewels and bright flowers.

Mr. John Ringling, suave and watchful, sat in a row beside the chairman of the benefit committee and it is plain that the circus is still his circus, something to enchant him as it enchants all the young of heart, something entirely separate from a great business venture, carried on through many years by a large family of brothers who got their start with pieces of borrowed rope, and pins for admission price, and a docile white horse in a barn in Baraboo, Wis., in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Maximo pleases himself and his audiences in pantomime on the steel wire. Lucita Leers, working without a net, is a picture of courage and grace. The Rubio sisters, ridiculously immature in appearance, for such brave feats, conduct their proceedings with perfect and modest poise. A new Russian aerialist, Tamara, working without a net too, is a vision to go far to see.

The clowns and the elephants, the charming and childish seals with their toys, a little gap made by the absence for the first time in several years of Goliath, the wonderful sea elephant, who is evidently having a sabbatical—all these are reasons why one should think of the circus and if one can afford to miss it. For, after all, is there anything in the whole of the world like the circus?

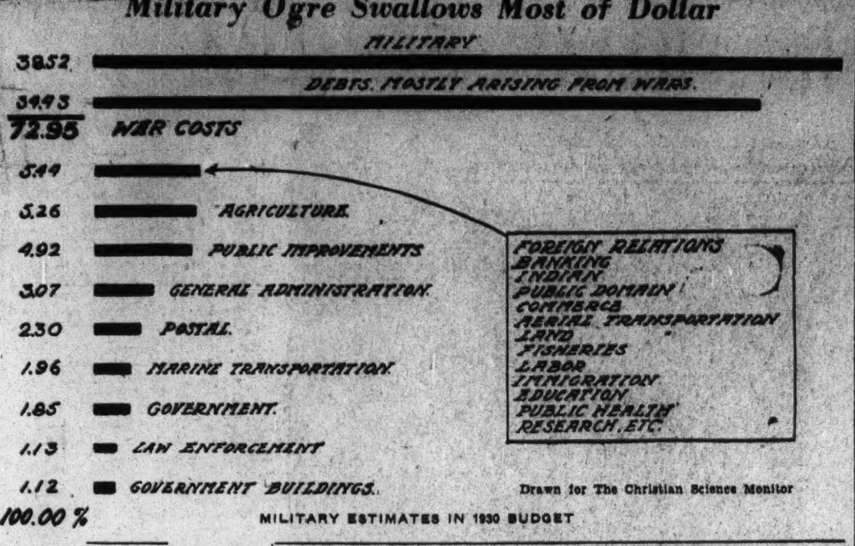
B. U. Announces Post-Year Courses

A total of 55 courses will be offered in the post-year term at Boston University's college of business administration, which will open May 23, and will continue through June 28, it was announced yesterday.

Courses are available in the day and evening divisions. They will be intensive and a student will take but one or two of them at a time. The registration period for the term ends May 16. The evening division hours will be from 6:30 to 8:30 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from 6:15 to 9:15 on Tuesdays and Thursdays, in order to make them more convenient to business men.

The courses offered include many of the mathematics and language courses given during the regular sessions as well as several of the specialized and advanced courses.

Military Ogre Swallows Most of Dollar



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

MILITARY ESTIMATES IN 1930 BUDGET

BULK OF DOLLAR IN TAXES FOUND TO GO FOR WAR

Estimates Agree That Almost 75 P. C. of It Is Thus Absorbed

About 75 cents of every federal tax dollar in the United States goes directly or indirectly to pay for war or war purposes, numerous estimates indicate.

When Mr. Taxpayer grumbles over increasing government costs and appeals for economy in operation, he seems to overlook this fact, although it often has been brought to his attention in recent years.

In 1924 the National Council for the Prevention of War declared that 85 per cent of the federal budget would go for expenditures incident to "past and future wars."

This was denied by the War Department which placed the figure at 30 or 40 per cent. The War Department's estimate, however, did not include costs involved in the public debt, which total about 50 per cent, and which generally are conceded to be composed overwhelmingly of war debts.

In 1928 Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, then Secretary of the Treasury, presented findings of experts revealing that more than 82 cents of every tax dollar went to meet the expenses of war. Mr. Mellon classified the costs thus: military functions, 31.8; public debt, 51.1; ordinary civil functions, 17.1.

The 1930 budget showed that almost 73 cents in every tax dollar would go to pay for wars, and for 1931 it was estimated that, even excluding "considerable sums from army and navy budgets which are not used for national defense," about 68 cents of each dollar would go for war.

Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1932-33 place this war cost at about 75 per cent. Payment in full of the soldiers' bonus would increase this tremendously.

An analysis of the 1930 estimates, made by Mr. W. F. Willoughby, for the Institute for Government Research, shows in detail this distribution of the tax dollar. An article in the current Business Week, based on this study, besides pointing to the exorbitant costs of war, also notes "how microscopic are the possible savings in those activities most subject to current attack."

Boston Art Notes

Foster Brothers

An unusual display occupies one of the walls at Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square. It consists of colored etchings made by Mr. Dorsey Potter Tyson. A native of Baltimore, the artist has devoted his attention entirely to Oriental subject matter.

The etchings are made with an eye to ornamental design. Figures are drawn with grace, and color is applied to enhance them. Throughout there is a mood of festivity, of fun, action, vivacity. There are dancers, circus scenes, junks being loaded; there are allegorical themes. The element of fantasy is preserved.

Mr. Tyson has a delicacy which suits the small proportions of the plate. He maintains a simplicity which does not become dull. The prints have been exhibited to the best advantage in colored frames which catch the fanciful line of the pictures themselves.

Toulouse-Lautrec

At the Goodman-Walker Gallery, lithographs by the famous French draftsman, Toulouse-Lautrec, are exhibited. The collection reveals the laconic imagination and the capricious ways of the Frenchman. They make one think at once of Degas and the early Picasso, both of whom delighted in the theater, ballet and circus.

Lautrec was a draftsman who did not maintain an even quality. When the subject was better expressed in lax, macaronic style he did not hesitate to employ it; on the other hand, when a swift, agitated line was best he changed to that. The lurid lights, the exotic pallors, the weird smiles tell a touching story. Lautrec was a littérateur in paint. In telling a story he did not forget the strict demands of form, either. This is a display well worth seeing.

D. A.

Monitor News on Air Over WBZ, W1XAZ

NEWS of the world is chronicled twice daily in 15-minute broadcasts by The Christian Science Monitor from radio stations WBZ and WBZA (303 meters, 990 kilocycles) and the shortwave station W1XAZ (31.35 meters).

These programs, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," will come to you each week day, from 12 o'clock noon to 12:15 p. m., and from 6:15 to 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN NETS $30,653 TOTAL

Volunteer workers in the budget balancing campaign of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, now in its fifth week, are speeding up their efforts and subscription collecting as the campaign approaches its close. Weekly "report luncheons" have been held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building, where records of the progress have been turned in.

For the first time since the campaign started, two report meetings were scheduled for this week, the first of which was held this noon. Five divisions of the city group of workers, whose goal is $36,000, reported today a total of $30,653 collected from 1723 subscribers.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Talk; Mrs. Geissler.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Detectives "Black and Blue."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 "Smiley Nevin's Last Cruise."
7:45 NBC "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 WEEI organist.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; band.
10:00 NBC, Jimmy Grier's Orchestra; Ted Fiorti's Orchestra; Louis Sobol.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.
11:45 NBC, "Beal Street Nights."

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers" Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Raz Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Just Willie."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government."
8:30 "Westinghouse Sketch Book," drama.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; "Andrew Jackson"; orchestra.
10:00 Vitali Podolsky, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Harmony Trio.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Roy Lamson's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Paramount organ.
11:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Salon Ensemble.
5:30 "Three Minute Men."
5:45 Les La May, baritonette; band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news; short subjects.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
7:00 CBS, Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, The Mills Brothers.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Ace Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien and pianist.
8:45 CBS, Modern male chorus.
9:00 CBS, Pen Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 "rovidence Biltmore Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 m.—CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," Jack Denny.
5:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
5:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn.
6:35 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
7:00 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Sylvia Froos; orchestra.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, The Dictators.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, "The Voice of a Thousand Shades"; Jack Kerr, tenor.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnyboners."
11:00 CBS, Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of Religious and Educational Associations. Speakers: Nicholas Murray Butler and George W. Wickersham.
11:30 CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Bing Crosby, songs.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
6:00 Anne Demerjian, soprano.
6:15 "Album of Dreams," Francis Riley.
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Truman Carew and His Royal Collegians.
7:30 Xylophone and organ.
7:45 Song pictures with Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Studio programs.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:35 a. m.—Greater Boston industrial program.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:20 p. m.—Talk; musical programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Your Favorite Poems."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cherrio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—"Hymns of Old."

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Repertory Players.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and home hour.
2:30 p. m.—Backstage of Ringling Brothers, Barnum, Bailey Circus.
3:00 p. m.—Matinée Review; Perce Leonard, singing-pianist.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Shopping news; time; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia artists' recital.
2:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Spotlighting modern education.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, National Foreign Trade Convention from Honolulu.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band, dance music.
3:30 p. m.—Piano recital; Eleanor Geer.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, The Four Eton Boys.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée Review, concert Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Organ, Francis Cronin; Grace M. Donahue, contralto.

CANADIAN CITY GREETS STEAMER SAINT JOHN

Gayly bedecked with flags and streamers, and to the accompaniment of numerous whistles, the steamer Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., left Boston yesterday on her voyage to Saint John, N. B. Five hundred passengers, 100 of them officials of the line and invited guests, were aboard the ship as it sailed out of the harbor.

A feature of the exercises was the ship-to-shore broadcast from the Saint John to Station WBZ-WBZA at the Hotel Bradford. The new steamer arrived in New Brunswick this morning. At noon a luncheon was given at Saint John in honor of the officials and guests on the vessel. The return trip will start tomorrow evening and the steamer will arrive at India Wharf at 10 a. m. Thursday.

House Measure Defines 'Paupers'

Persons receiving temporary aid from municipal funds because of apathetic business conditions cannot be classed as "paupers" the Massachusetts House of Representatives agreed, yesterday, in passing a bill to protect such persons against the loss of their voting rights. The present state law deprives paupers of voting privileges.

The question of whether or not those in temporary need but not actually destitute should come under the pauper law came before the Legislature as the result of an interpretation rendered by the Public Welfare Department. In reply to a query from the Mayor of Lynn, the department advised that these persons should be denied the right to vote. Others thought differently, resulting in the present bill which provides for certain exemptions.

A bill was ordered to a third reading authorizing the city of Boston to borrow $3,000,000 for improvements in Haymarket Square. Reorganization of the Welfare Department of Boston is favored under the provisions of a bill reported by the Committee on Cities.

Proposals by the Boston & Maine Railroad to inaugurate a pick-up and delivery system was opposed by trucking companies at a legislative hearing.

Trade Group Views Latest in Research

Outposts of industry underwent inspection today when the two-day conference of the New England Council on research and new products opened with a tour of the laboratories of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The manufacturers and business men were assembled to discuss the importance of research and to consider the development of new products as a means of increasing sales, employment and earnings in 1932.

In the laboratories they saw demonstrations of how refrigeration of food is studied, how textile research is carried on, what advances have been made in the photoelectric color measuring instruments and equipment used in heat treatment of steels.

Following an address of greeting at noon by Mr. Vannevar Bush, vice-president of the institute, the tours were resumed, permitting the guests to inspect the fuel and combustion laboratories, to examine steam table apparatus and to learn how current research in photochemistry is carried on, among other things.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; moderate northwest winds, shifting to southeast or south on Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair with frosts, probably heavy tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool, probably with light frosts in exposed places tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds, becoming southerly Wednesday, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	56	Montreal	44	50
Bismarck	40	72	Nantucket	46	58
Boston	47	72	New Orleans	58	90
Buffalo	38	64	New York	46	62
Calgary	32	62	Norfolk, Va.	52	62
Charleston	54	76	North Platte	34	80
Chicago	34	80	Philadelphia	46	54
Cincinnati	50	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	92
Denver	32	80	Pittsburgh	38	54
Eastport, Me.	44	58	Portland, Me.	48	66
Hatteras	62	68	Raleigh	54	70
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	52	70
7 p.m. May 2	72		St. Paul	52	66
Helena, Mont.	40	48	Salt Lake City	56	72
Huron, S. D.	52	76	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	58	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	46	74
Kansas City	62	96	Seattle	50	60
Key West	80	82	Tampa	68	96
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	48	64
Memphis	58	70	Wichita, Kan.	66	58
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Williston, N.D.	38	66

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time May 3.
B—Maximum May 2.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday 10:55 p. m., Wednesday 11:20 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

WOMAN IS MODERATOR

CONCORD, N. H., May 3 (AP)—Mrs. James W. Bixler of Exeter will be moderator at the New Hampshire Congregational Conference at its 131st annual meeting at Manchester May 13, 14 and 15. It is unusual for a woman to be a conference moderator and this will be one of the few times it has happened in this State.

Radio's 'Order of the Chisel'

* * *

Upkeep Exceeds First Cost—A Kind of Kindness—Problems of Invention—Wired Radio

* * *

By VOLNEY D. HURD

A CHISEL is a tool generally used for the purpose of cutting away excess material. The word chisel has recently come into wider use, due to a varied interpretation of the word "excess." Instead of honest excess, it means any excess that one can get away with. Thus, one man may try to "chisel-in" on another man's business. A person who tries to get something for nothing is called a "chiseler."

In the April issue of Electronics the chisel is proposed as the national emblem of the radio industry. The price wars have been carried so far that manufacturers are demanding from their parts makers extremely flimsy material. A set made with such parts is of short life and full of trouble. Thus it is an actual fact that the profits in radio tend more and more to be shown from servicing rather than from manufacturing.

It is quite often the fact, according to one well-informed writer on radio, that the purchaser of a cheap set often finds at the end of six months that his service bill has exceeded the original cost of the receiver. Thus, the chisel is being applied to what can be called "excess" material only by greatly stretching the definition of the latter word.

It is not hard to understand why the manufacturers have taken this course, for the price war is not entirely their doing. The price of a radio set is the price of admission to the great American Theater of the Air. So long as shows are being put on, whose costs are chiseled down until no good talent is available, in which taste is chiseled down until quality is forgotten, and in which time is chiseled out to make tiresome advertising blurbs, broadcasting can hardly justify the admission price of an unchiseled radio receiver. So until broadcasting is considerably improved it looks as though the "Order of the Chisel" will probably stand.

* * *

Kindness at a Price

"By the kind permission of the copyright owners."

This familiar phrase to all radio listeners has a certain ironic touch to it. The broadcasters are now paying the copyright owners in the form of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers about a million dollars a year for their "kind" permission. In fact, the dispensers of this "kindness" are enjoying the fruits of their efforts so much that they have just asked for some two and a half million dollars a year more of the broadcasters. They claim that their music makes it possible for the broadcasters to earn all the money they do, and, therefore, they should be paid a percentage of the broadcast income.

This attitude is not entirely fair, since many broadcast features have no music in them, yet, under a blanket tax they have to pay, too. In fact, it is rather a strange state of affairs when any organization can apply a flat income tax to any business, a tax which is supposed to be the function of a state or national government.

It may be that the inroads caused in sheet music, phonograph records and musical comedy box office sales by radio do require a larger contribution by the broadcasters to the music group, but surely this should be levied on the numbers used in each program. Such a course might naturally tend to make program producers use less copyright music and tend away from musical programs, which would naturally mean a shrinkage in the income to the composers' society. Thus it is not very difficult to see why it seeks a blanket income tax on the radio industry.

* * *

Important Patent Contest

Credit for the all-electric radio receivers now in use through most of urban and suburban America has been given to two young men, Percival D. Lowell and Francis W. Dunmore. As employees of the Government in 1922 they perfected a batteryless radio receiver and patents were granted to them on this. In 1925 the all-electric receiver started upon its road to fame. Since that time Messrs. Lowell and Dunmore have been seeking to collect royalties on their invention. Judge Hugh Morris, in the Federal District Court in Wilmington, Del., upheld the validity of these patents. A few weeks ago the Circuit Court of Appeals of Philadelphia declared the patents invalid. The next step is the United States Supreme Court. If they should award the decision in favor of Messrs. Lowell and Dunmore, royalties will be due to these two young men on practically every electric radio receiver manufactured in the last six or seven years. The case is therefore watched with much interest in the industry.

* * *

Wired Radio Progresses

Wired radio is still being held in the background in the United States. Technically its work is practically done. The writer had the opportunity some months ago of hearing some excellent performances in wired radio. High quality lines and receivers were demonstrated. Automatically controlled transmitters which would fit in with power house equipment were shown.

Today seems hardly the propitious time to launch the huge enterprise. In the meantime this breathing spell gives the engineers an opportunity to try wired radio by hundreds of installations in a mid-western city in order to see how it works day in and day out under average conditions. With the arrival of better business conditions it is hoped that this great step forward in home entertainment may be made available to the general public, at least in some of the bigger cities as a starter.

In the meantime wired radio is actually used abroad. Switzerland, avoiding the American system, is using telephone lines, taking programs which have been originally collected on a receiver at the central station. The advantages claimed for this method are that it requires no antenna, it receives the two Swiss stations without static or fading, is free from all extraneous disturbances, requires no batteries, and can be operated with the usual volume control. Basel, Berne, Geneva, Zurich, Chur and Lausanne are now equipped with this system. Other cities soon to secure the services are Lucerne, St. Gall, Blenne and Olten.

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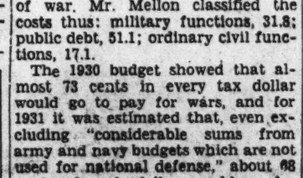

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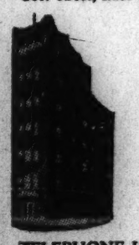
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THE HOME FORUM

A Review Lesson

THE subject came up through Stasia's effort to tell the Lady with a Duster about a book she had read sometime before. While the Lady dusted, Stasia perched on a stool and handed books down, meanwhile trying to give a résumé of one that was not there. She was having trouble in making the story clear, because she had forgotten the names of the characters. It was about a young woman who meant well, but blundered, and that young woman's young man cousin, and the girl the cousin loved, and another girl that he married; and so on until the Lady sighed in relief when Stasia finally broke off with the unconvincing assertion that it was a good book. Then, with a gleam of her usual fire, she added: "But I don't believe you think so!"

"It probably is if you liked it," the Lady said diplomatically. "But I'd be clearer about it if some of those young men and women had names. They seem so scrambled."

With a loving hand, the Lady straightened the scarlet-bound row of Dickens's novels and paused to wonder.

"I wonder why it is so hard to remember the names of characters in the novels we read now, whereas we can call by name dozens of characters from Dickens whose novels we have not read for years." She turned and drew a finger across the russet backs of another row. "And Sir Walter—come, child, take a quiz. Who are the chief characters of 'Ivanhoe'?"

"Ask me something easy!" said Stasia arrogantly. "'Ivanhoe'?—I suppose you mean male and female—Ivanhoe, himself, and Rebecca, or would you say the faultless Rowena? 'The Talisman'—the Knight of the Leopard and Lady Edith. 'Kenilworth'—Lord Leicester and poor Amy Robsart. 'Quentin Durward'—oh, too simple—Quentin, himself, and the Countess of something or other, no, I'd say Louis XI, and leave out the heroine. 'Rob Roy'—now there's a real heroine, Di Vernon, and—"

"That's enough. You are proving exactly what I said. Probably you remember names from Thackeray and George Eliot and Jane Austen—and Cooper?—equally well. Why is it that you—I mean all of us—cannot remember the names in the novels we have just read? We read plenty of excellent novels, read them thoroughly, and enjoy them; and, after a little while, what do we recall? The author's name, the title perhaps, a general idea of the subject; but as for names, rarely one, I verily believe."

Stasia thought better of herself. She was of the opinion that, if she angled patiently enough, she could produce a presentable array of names from recent fiction; she'd like to try. Accordingly Stasia and the Lady arranged a questionnaire. They went to the public library and procured a bound volume of a five-year-old literary magazine and from it made up a list of ten novels that each was sure she had read. Stasia at first objected to choosing novels of five years back. "Why not those of last year?" she demanded. But, when the Lady replied that, for her own part, books that meant anything at all to her after five years stood out more clearly with less clutter and confusion, than those she read only a year ago, Stasia gave in.

This is the list of novels of 1927 on which they agreed. The test was to give the names of two important characters in each book.

THE LIST OF 1927

List No. 1

Show Boat, by Edna Ferber
An American Tragedy, by Theodore Dreiser
Sorrell and Son, by Warwick Deeping
The Silver Spoon, by John Galsworthy
Beau Geste, by Percival C. Wren
The Dark Dawn, by Martha Ostenso
Tomorrow Morning, by Anne Parrish
The Plutocrat, by Booth Tarkington
Marching On, by James Boyd
The Immortal Marriage, by Gertrude Atherton.

By this test, counting ten for each correct answer, Stasia received a rating of forty. This was for giving the names correctly in "Show Boat," "The Silver Spoon," and "The Immortal Marriage," getting one name right in "Beau Geste,' and quite simply observing that "Sorrell and Son" was about the Sorrells. There were many books that, like Deeping's, contained the name of the chief character in the title. Stasia and the Lady let that one remain on their list as a little easement to themselves.

The Lady did just a little better, for she was able to recall the name of the unfortunate young woman in "An American Tragedy," filled in two names in "Sorrell and Son," but failed utterly and strangely on "Show Boat." This gave her a rating of forty-five.

The Lady had a bit of advantage, because she took her reading more seriously than Stasia did.

Stasia liked the game so well that she tried it on some of her friends. They accused her of wanting to find someone who did more poorly than she, but it was not necessary to go far to find that.

The two catechists then amplified their test by adding another list, based on the standard British and American authors, and including a novel by each of the following: Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, George Eliot, Jane Austen, George Meredith, Cooper, Hawthorne, Stevenson and Thomas Hardy. This was list No. 2.

Always the percentages were much higher in tests taken on the list of standard works. This seemed to the Lady a proof of her original point and she would have rested content, but someone pointed out a flaw in her plan. It was not fair, said the objector, to base any conclusions on a test which compared standard novels that had entered, some of them for generations, into the consciousness of the reading public, had been read more than once and had formed a part of the school training of many persons in their impressionable years, with novels that had been read only once, four or five years ago.

The Lady accepted this correction to a certain extent and worked out still a third list, though retaining List No. 2. List No. 3 was made up of popular novels, published in the early 1900's.

"Count me out," declared Stasia impudently. "That list is only for my elders!"

There were several of the elders still alert enough to take it and find considerable mellow satisfaction in reviewing memories of the long ago—from 1900 to 1908.

List No. 3

Coniston, by Winston Churchill
The Tides of Barnegat, by F. Hopkinson Smith.
The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair
The Beloved Vagabond, by W. J. Locke
The Old Wives' Tale, by Arnold Bennett
The Man of Property, by John Galsworthy
Typhoon, by Joseph Conrad
To Have and To Hold, by Mary Johnston
The Ambassadors, by Henry James
The House of Mirth, by Edith Wharton

Sad to say, the failures among those who took the test on List No. 3 were considerable. They were, however, no worse than that on List No. 1. List No. 2 in all cases went best, though young people had trouble there, too.

The Lady longed to draw some conclusions from her questionnaire, though all the time conscious that the results were not strongly conclusive. At any rate, they prompted certain speculations.

Are the names from standard fiction better fixed in most readers' memories because of the vivid impression made by the novel, or because the names have become a part of the literary stock in trade and are often found in general reading? ("I know the names of lots of characters in Dickens novels that I have never read," Stasia said.)

Was the more leisurely development of the old-fashioned novel a cause of the deeper impression made by the characters?

Or were the characters more real and impressive creations than those of modern fiction? (The Lady really thought so; but, on the other hand, Stasia did not in all cases.)

One thing was sure—that the public could, by dint of repetition, become familiar with names if they appeared often enough in a long series of novels. Almost every one knew all of Galsworthy's Forsytes and did pretty well with Louis Bromfield's characters. Some authors secured longevity for their characters by naming their books after them—"Richard Carvel," "Hugh Wynne," "Janice Meredith," "Robert Elsmere." "No, it isn't the other way around. It is the book that has been remembered, not the character," the Lady insisted.

* * *

Stasia and the Lady with a Duster have not finished with the subject yet. "How many names from modern fiction can you give?" they demand, and thus they contribute to the favorite sport of the twentieth century—the Game of the Questionnaire.

W. E. R.

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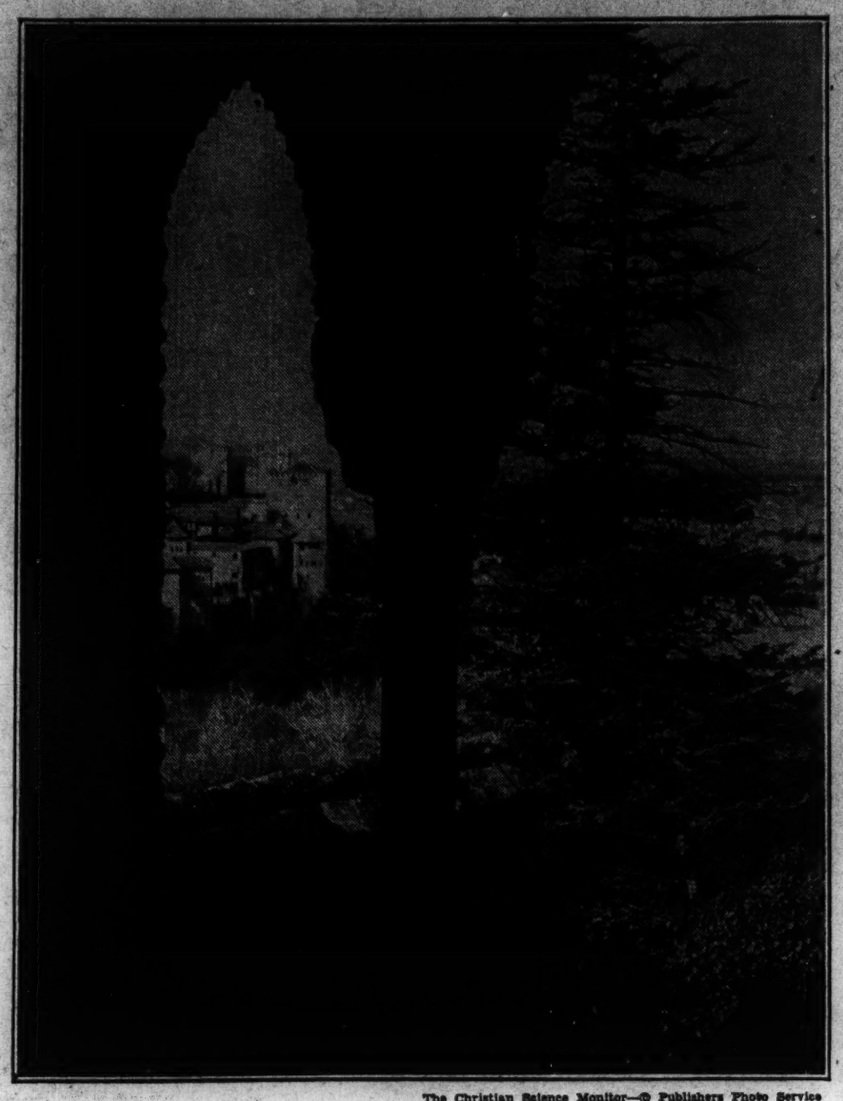

The Christian Science Monitor—© Publishers Photo Service

The Alhambra From One of the Tower Balconies of the Generalife

The Sand Martins Arrive

The long abandoned gravel pit, surrounded by many acres of high, dense, and prickly gorse, was quite comfortably warm although the wind outside had that morning arrived straight from the snow-covered plains of Siberia. A few young rabbits were nibbling at the grass on the farther side, and not so far away, to the left, a vixen, quite unconscious that she was seen by human eyes, emerged silently from a thicket of blackthorn. Without a glance at the feeding bunnies, she appeared to melt into the huge heap of sand lying at the foot of the bank.

There are few birds here. The half dozen or so that one sees, small, with quite extraordinarily long tails, do not stay many minutes; but, after a little discontented-sounding conversation with each other, they take wing and, like a flight of tiny arrows, skim over the furze bushes at the top and disappear. Now one's attention has been attracted to that side of the pit, it is seen that the bank there is much less gravelly, consisting for the most part of red sandstone into which a great number of small holes, not quite the size of a rabbit burrow, have been pierced.

Toward twelve o'clock the strong east wind outside the pit had fallen to a gentle breeze, and the afternoon became warm, springlike and quiet; so that the low monotonous notes with which the birds heralded their arrival were quite audible. Straight over the outlying fringe of golden-tinted gorse they came, flying not at all as though they had just completed the last lap of what even in these days would be considered a quite respectable journey; at any rate, for those without the aid of steam or petrol!

At intervals during the remainder of the day many more of these fragile yet tireless travelers arrived, some passing overhead without a check, others diving downward to flit here and there around the sides of the pit, then swinging out and away, as though they still had far to go. That this was not so in every case, however, one could see by watching carefully; for many of them returned, after flying for a short time over the surrounding fields, until, as twilight fell, there must have been quite a number hidden somewhere in the shadows under the farther bank.

It is a fortnight later. The sun is not far above the eastern horizon, but the air is warm and soft. A gentle breeze comes evenly from the southwest, bringing with it the early morning praises of skylarks hovering above the meadows at the foot of the hill, and the plaintive cry of a nesting peewit performing her daring exercises over the ploughland on the slope.

There is business in progress now in the disused pit, not with pickax and spade, as of old, but with the nearest approach to these tools that the persevering sand martins possess. They are clinging to the surface of the bank, picking out tiny crumbs of sand with their small fragile bills—a lesson, surely, in diligence and perseverance. Here they work during the early morning hours, though how many days must pass before the upward slanting three-foot-long tunnel is completed, and the small chamber at its end lined with grass and feathers, one cannot say.

Perhaps time is not of great importance to them, or else the word discouragement is not in their dictionary; for, should some sunken rock or stone, which the little excavators could not have foreseen, bar further progress, they will unhesitatingly abandon the work already done and industriously start afresh elsewhere. "Hoc opus! Hic labor est."

The Hens

I stood in the clover just outside the hens' pen,
And presently one of the hens discovered me and called loudly,
And all the others came through the tall grass,
Stretching their necks to see, gazing at me curiously,
First with one eye, then the other,
Uttering meanwhile little questioning sounds.
Surprisedly, as though they were asking who I might be.

They came and stood on the other side of the wire,
Surveying me perplexedly,
And one of them, bolder than the rest,
Reached her head through and plucked at my flowered dress,
And all the rest chittered in alarm, amazed at her daring.

I broke purple clover-tops,
And they came crowding to take them, talking together;
One walked about by herself,
Trilling a queer little quavering song.

Then the rooster,
Stalking most haughtily through the grass,
Exploring,
Suddenly announced that he had made a wonderful discovery,
And all the hens went running to see,

DOLORES GAMES.

"Ils marcheront et ne seront jamais lassés"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUELLE compassion pleine d'amour se révèle dans la promesse qu'Ésaïe exprime en ces termes: "Ceux qui mettent leur confiance en l'Éternel prennent de nouvelles forces. Ils élèvent leur vol comme les aigles. Ils courront et ne se fatigueront point; ils marcheront et ne seront jamais lassés"! Cette promesse concerne tout ceux qui suivent la route des expériences humaines.

Avec quelle pénétration spirituelle le prophète dépeint les étapes par lesquelles passe le voyageur: d'une part la vision sublime des grands faits spirituels, et le zèle qui s'élance pour la traduire en actes; d'autre part, l'inlassable patience qui permet d'être fidèle à la vision entrevue. Au cours de cette dernière phase d'expérience, beaucoup d'entre nous ont besoin d'être rassurés par la douce certitude qu'ils "marcheront et ne seront jamais lassés."

A la page 254 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Ceux-là sont conséquents qui, veillant et priant, peuvent courir et ne point se lasser, qui atteignent rapidement le bien, et maintiennent leur position, ou bien qui arrivent lentement et ne cèdent pas au découragement." La vision de la réalité doit se traduire en actes, et ceux qui en bénéficient sont responsables de ce travail; mais le découragement fait parfois entendre ses murmures subtils, insinuant que la vision n'était peut-être qu'un mirage; que, même si elle était vraie, il n'est pas possible de le prouver. Le découragement essaie de nous enlever le courage qui nous est nécessaire pour attendre patiemment et pour prouver la vérité de la vision,—le courage qui nous permet de marcher et de ne point nous lasser. Mais la beauté, la puissance et la réalité de la vision sont prouvées lorsque nous constatons que, dans la mesure où nous apprenons à mettre notre "confiance en l'Éternel," l'Amour divin nous guide à travers le désert des fausses croyances humaines qui cherchent à entraver nos progrès.

Pour pouvoir mettre à profit la protection que donne la loi divine, il faut comprendre les exigences divines qu'elle implique et leur obéir. Les promesses sont révélées à ceux "qui mettent leur confiance en l'Éternel." Révélant Dieu parfait et l'homme parfait, la Science Chrétienne illumine le chemin de ceux qui cherchent à apprendre comment ils peuvent progresser. Peut-être le problème se présente-t-il sous forme d'une guérison qui tarde à s'accomplir; l'attente semble peut-être longue et la vision de l'homme parfait difficile à réaliser. Mais il est possible de renouveler constamment ses forces par la connaissance de la vérité touchant Dieu et l'homme. Il est nécessaire d'affirmer cette vérité avec persévérance et de se détourner des indices matériels qui prétendent la contredire. Loin d'ignorer le problème humain, ce penser spirituel le résout par la connaissance de la vérité spirituelle qui s'y rapporte.

A mesure que nous apprenons à mieux connaître Dieu en tant qu'Amour infini, Immuable, pourvoyant à tout, notre foi en Dieu augmente et nous savons qu'Il peut nous mettre à même de résoudre toutes les difficultés. S'agit-il de pauvreté ou de limitation,—est-ce le foyer, l'église ou les affaires qui sont en cause,—nous savons que l'Amour divin est capable de répondre à tous les besoins, et peut aussi nous soutenir au cours de la période d'attente et de patience que nécessite parfois la solution d'un problème individuel. Toutefois la Parole divine et son efficacité, Ésaïe proclame cette promesse de Dieu: "Elle ne revient pas à moi sans effet, sans avoir réalisé ce que j'ai voulu et accompli l'œuvre pour laquelle je l'ai envoyée." Lorsque les progrès paraissent lents, nous sommes soutenus par la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme, et nous oublions la longueur apparente du voyage dans l'éclat de la lumière dont s'illumine notre sentier. Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, on voit augmenter sans cesse le nombre de ceux qui, pèlerins sur la terre, parviennent à sortir du désert des croyances humaines pour atteindre le port de la compréhension spirituelle.

Il est possible qu'au cours du voyage, nous paraissions parfois reculer, mais ces revers peuvent nous stimuler et nous conduire à une nouvelle victoire. Ce n'est que si nous permettons au découragement de s'insinuer dans notre pensée que la vie prend l'aspect d'une série d'échecs. Tous les obstacles qui prétendent entraver notre marche en avant peuvent nous être utiles et devenir des degrés qui mènent à une connaissance plus grande de la totalité et de la bonté divines.

Il nous faut purifier notre mentalité et en éloigner les pensées destructives,—la crainte, l'impatience, la lassitude,—en les remplaçant par une confiance pleine d'amour dans le pouvoir de l'Amour divin qui nous soutient et nous fortifie le long de la route. Lorsque le découragement veut nous tenter, nous ferons bien de nous rappeler ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 19): "Celui qui a nommé le nom de Christ, qui a virtuellement accepté les droits divins de la Vérité et de l'Amour en Science divine, s'éloigne journellement du mal; et tous les efforts pervers de démons hypothétiques ne sauraient détourner le courant de cette vie qui se dirige constamment vers Dieu, sa source divine."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Song of My Girl Child

Purple of the shadow,
Silver of the swan—
So her locks are dark around
The neck of Alison.

Blueness of all daylight
With no cloud thereon:
But a wild high nest of birds—
Eyes of Alison.

Wildness of bird laughter—
Bubbles, up and gone:
With the wind's hush, after.
So is Alison.

Ah, New Moon beloved,
Will you be outshone?
Glimmer in, and look then.
Here is Alison.

—From "The Collected Poems of Forrester Francis Paisley."

Lapidary

I

Soft gold of many words,
Gold burnt and refined
In the white-hot blaze
Of a poet's mind;

Gold beaten and wrought
To the grace of sea-birds,
Out with keen-edged thought,
Minted to lovely phrase.

II

Chip with a pitiless pen,
File off unneeded words,
Scatter letters and syllables in a fine dust,
Till the facets of every poem
Sparkle, reflecting thought.

LOUISE OWEN.

An Arctic Oasis

At four a. m. we anchored in a beautiful miniature bay called Parker Snow Bay, and caught a glimpse of our first Arctic oasis.

Between two narrow rocky walls some twelve hundred feet high the snout of a glacier pushed its way within a few hundred yards of the beach. For twenty-four hours a day the sun beat down into this narrow pocket from a sky of Mediterranean blue. The heat was uncomfortable. The sound of running water filled the air. Each edge of the glacier, where it pulverized its rocky retaining walls, was carpeted with brilliant green grass. There were multitudes of flowers. House-flies buzzed about on professional errands. Little auks twittered. Up on the hillside a blue fox sat at the entrance to his burrow and complained loudly. It was a bucolic scene, lush and bosky.

In such spots one will find timothy, cotton grass, mustard, pinks, saxifrages, buttercups, and roses; their pinks, whites, yellows and purples turning the earth into a gorgeous tapestry.

Regrettable as it is, the fact remains that these Arctic flowers are entirely lacking in perfume. The summers are so scandalously short such frivolity is out of the question. The vegetation, which is of the lilliputian variety, develops with explosive suddenness. So much has to be accomplished in a short time it practically becomes necessary for a plant to bud, blossom, and fructify simultaneously.—From "An Arctic Rodeo," by DANIEL W. STREETER.

"They shall walk, and not faint"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT loving compassion is revealed in the promise voiced by Isaiah which reads, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint"! This promise is for all who travel the road of human experience.

With what spiritual insight the prophet pictures the stages through which the traveler may pass in his journey: on the one hand the soaring vision that glimpses the great spiritual facts of being, the eagerness that would run to put the vision into action; on the other, the unwearied patience that is needed to be faithful to the vision one has glimpsed! It is perhaps in this latter phase of experience that many of us need the loving assurance that "they shall walk, and not faint."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 254) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Individuals are consistent who, watching and praying, can 'run, and not be weary; . . . walk, and not faint,' who gain good rapidly and hold their position, or attain slowly and yield not to discouragement." Having the vision of reality brings with it the responsibility of putting it into action, but sometimes discouragement subtly whispers that perhaps the vision was only a mirage after all, or that, even if it were true, it would be impossible to prove it. Discouragement tries to take away our courage, the courage that is needed to wait patiently and prove the vision true; the courage to "walk, and not faint." But the beauty, the power, and the reality of the vision are proved when we find that as we learn to "wait upon the Lord," divine Love does guide us through the wilderness of false human beliefs that would attempt to impede our progress.

In order to avail oneself of the protection of divine law it is necessary to understand and obey the divine requirements which it involves. The promises are revealed to those "who wait upon the Lord." Christian Science with its revelation of perfect God and perfect man illumines the way for those who would learn how to advance. Perhaps the problem may be one of delayed healing, when the waiting seems long and the vision of perfect man difficult to realize. But at every step of the way it is possible to renew one's strength by knowing the truth about God and man. One needs steadily to affirm this truth, and to look away from the material evidences which would seem to deny it. Such spiritual thinking does not ignore the human problem, but solves it by knowing the spiritual truth about it.

As we increase our knowledge of God and know Him as Love, infinite, unchanging, all-sufficing, our faith in Him increases, and we know that He can enable us to solve every problem. If it be one of lack or limitation, in the home, in the business office, in the church, we know that divine Love is adequate to meet all such needs, and is also able to sustain us during the patient waiting which may be necessary in the working out of each individual problem. Voicing God's promise of the effectiveness of His Word, Isaiah declared, "It shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." When progress seems to be slow, the truth about God and man sustains us, and we forget the seeming length of the journey in the radiance of the light which illuminates the path before us. Through the teachings of Christian Science an ever increasing number of earth's pilgrims are finding their way out of the wilderness of human beliefs into the haven of spiritual understanding.

We may seem to have setbacks on our journey, but a setback can spur us on to fresh victory. It is only when we let discouragement creep in that life seems like a failure. Each obstacle on the journey which would seem to impede our progress may be used as a stepping-stone to gain a greater knowledge of God's allness and goodness.

We need to purge our thinking of the destructive thoughts of fear, impatience, weariness, and put in their place a loving confidence in the power of divine Love to sustain and strengthen us all along the way. When tempted by discouragement, it is helpful to remember the following statement by Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 19): "He who has named the name of Christ, who has virtually accepted the divine claims of Truth and Love in divine Science, is daily departing from evil; and all the wicked endeavors of suppositional demons can never change the current of that life from steadfastly flowing on to God, its divine source."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The First Song!

Down in the woods,
No stirring sense of spring
Among the trees,
Whose lacelike branches swing
In quiet rhythm,
Bowed to the breeze.
You well may ask:—
Can winter's shades
Roll back and go?
The red gray leaves
Of other days
Crunch 'neath our feet,—
They sing no songs of praise.
And though I see her not,
Yet still I know
That spring is here,
Not calendars,—nor trees,—
But just one bird
Has told me so!

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.

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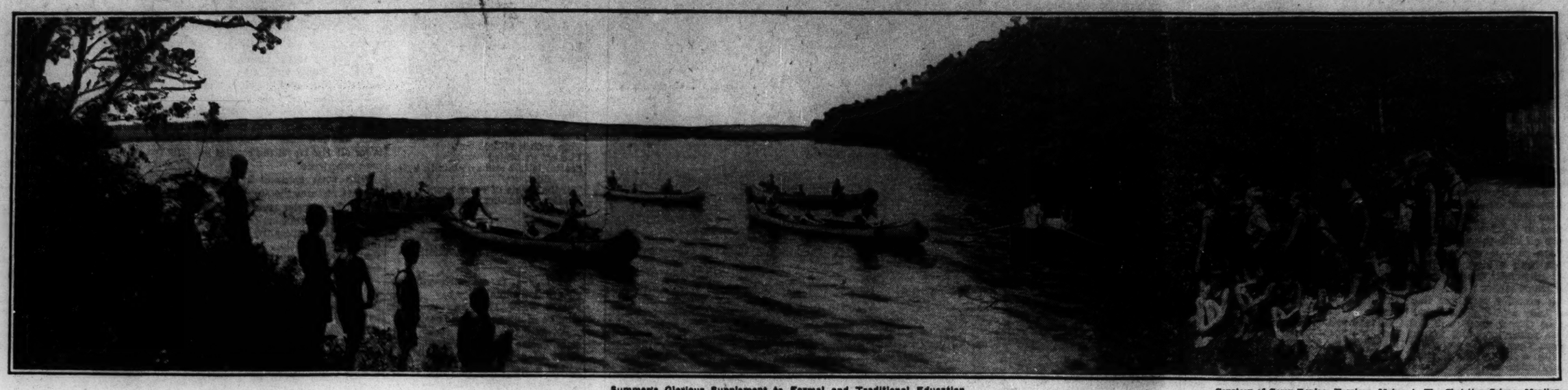

Summer's Glorious Supplement to Formal and Traditional Education.

Courtesy of Camp Ropios, Harrison, Maine, to The Christian Science Monitor.

The Jobs Open to Boston Women Art Students

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ART students are numerous in Boston, and it is natural to ask, "What do they do to earn their living after they complete their one, two, three or four-year course in fine or commercial art?" When art is mentioned one usually thinks of something cultural, a luxury that can be dispensed with if expenses must be cut. This idea is contradicted by the great number of men and women with art training who are rendering important services in commercial houses, industrial establishments and educational institutions. Art is a vocation in which a gifted woman can render these services as successfully as a talented man. She finds an entrance into business without having to fight the prejudices and discriminations which must often be met by trained women who desire to enter the fields of finance, merchandising or industry. Perhaps this is why so many women come to Boston each year to learn the fundamentals of color, line and design; to study the history of art; and to apply these theories in a commercial way.

The opportunities for women in the field of art are revealed in a study made in the research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. General information was obtained from 14 art schools, and individual records of 82 college women who had majored in art were studied. Nine directors and five secretaries of these schools contributed to the discussions of the art school courses. They were unable to tell the exact enrollments of their schools, but as nearly as can be estimated there are more than 1300 women attending art schools in Boston at the present time. About 70 per cent of the students are women and 30 per cent are men. The number of artists seeking positions in Boston includes not only graduates of these art schools, but also college students who specialized in art, and experienced artists desiring employment. The result is that we have those from colleges where they have had the fine arts or the technique of museum work, as well as commercial artists.

Women Wanted

"Is there anyone who needs and wants the services of these women?" The answer is "Yes" emphatically under normal business conditions, and "Yes" even today. The positions available during the last two years vary from assistants in museums to "hack" workers in advertising; from portrait painters to designers of paper boxes. The free-lance artist has found herself in a peculiarly favorable situation, for business firms do not wish to increase permanently their personnel even if they have work which requires the services of an artist. Therefore, they hire a free-lancer, and do not have to discharge anyone when the particular job is done. Many of these independent commercial artists claim that they have every working hour of their time filled, whereas those who desire permanent jobs are spending their days going from place to place in search of employment.

In 1861 Massachusetts, the leading manufacturing state of the United States, had a law which required that industrial drawing be a common school subject. Perhaps it is out of this idea that the many private commercial art schools have grown up in Boston. The World War gave impetus to this field through the development of graphic art and posters. The commercial art woman finds that advertising companies need her; publishing houses employ her as illustrator and can use her designs on book jackets; department stores need her in their educational services or in the interior decoration and advertising departments; and the manufacturers must have designers. It is difficult to tell just where there is a division between the fine and commercial arts, for the general practice in the commercial art schools is to teach at first the essentials of the fine arts, and then to apply them in various utilitarian ways. Also, many of the students who attend schools of the fine arts intend to commercialize their knowledge; they are studying with the idea of securing something more than cultural values.

Teaching art in schools is an important field for women trained in art. Mr. Royal Bailey Farnum, educational director of the Rhode Island School of Design, declares in the Federal Biennial Survey of Education for 1928-1930, "The past decade has witnessed an increasing number of teachers who have been absorbed in the schools of the country, but with far too few young men going into the work." Here again is involved the fine arts and the vocational purpose of the schools, for the creative artist can find a place in this field according to Miss Amy Rachel Whittier, head of the teacher training department of the Massachusetts School of Art. She states that the new method of teaching art is to allow the expression of the idea and then to work on the technical execution. Five art schools in Boston offer courses which prepare women to enter the teaching field.

The theater craft schools are not as numerous as the other types, but courses in this branch are offered in two of Boston's art schools. No placements are recorded during the past two years in positions in which the theater crafts could be used.

Larger for the Fine Arts

Students who hope to become portrait, mural or landscape painters are forced to continue study beyond the preliminary course which often suffices for the commercial artist. The schools do not expect to hear from these individuals for at least 10 years, and even them few ever attain marked success.

Many of the directors of art schools and placement bureaus feel that it has been more difficult to place the women with art training during the last two years, but the head of one department of design has placed more in 1931 than in other years. The students of this group for the most part obtained positions in department stores and advertising firms; but two had jobs designing boxes. Another school has found little difficulty in placing its inexperienced graduates because they were willing to work for low salaries. One of the 1931 graduates has opened an art school and has 15 pupils at the present time; a second is doing pen-and-ink newspaper sketches for a Boston department store, and a third is a designer of textiles. One of the large private art schools admits that it has been hard to find positions for its graduates in 1930-1931, and most of the placements made were as art supervisors in public schools. The director of one of Boston's most famous art schools states that 1931 was a hard year for the artists, and that students had to forget their desire for art work and take what was offered.

A practical arts school at which the emphasis is on preparation for department store work has placed a recent graduate in a position as sales promoter for a large sheet company, and several others in the educational and personnel departments of stores. Many of these trained women enter stores with the idea of becoming buyers in those departments where a knowledge of art is valuable. The saleswoman who knows the history of furniture and the characteristics of different historical periods can be useful in the furniture, interior decoration, or antique departments.

During the early part of the twentieth century museums were expanding and increasing their staffs, and this activity provided desirable openings for women trained in this highly specialised field of art. This enormous expansion is over and funds are not easy to secure at this time, but there are still opportunities for women as directors of small museums, as curators, educational supervisors, and secretaries of private collections.

Serious Attempts to Find Work

Creative artists are accused of giving little attention to the more practical matters of life, but those in charge of art schools try to find positions for their graduates. Few of them maintain formal appointment bureaus for the use of their students, but they make serious and usually successful attempts to connect their graduates with art work. One school which places its students through its department heads has a rather unusual and interesting method of getting in touch with available positions. As a part of its course it requires a thesis by each student in the senior year on some subject that is of special interest. It may be on the style of hats, or textile designs, or anything else in the field of art in which research is possible. Industrialists and business men coöperate and give the students opportunities for first-hand knowledge of their problems. Several women have created jobs for themselves by this contact with work for which they are fitted. The securing of an art position is not always a rapid process, according to the director of one of the smaller art schools, who believes that it takes from six months to one year after graduation for an artist to secure a satisfactory position.

After a woman has spent from $200 to $350 for tuition each year in an art school, she naturally wonders what she will secure as a salary. The cost of an art education may be something less than the cost of preparation for some of the other highly skilled vocations, for the duration of the course is often shorter. However, the student may have to come to a center like Boston to secure it, and consequently there are living expenses. The answer to the question of the return on the investment is dependent on many factors. In this connection one school director says, "The financial return in any branch is regulated very largely by character, ability, ambition, personality, and perseverance." All but one of a group of women students placed in 1931 from a course in design received salaries ranging from $20 to $30 a week; the one received $15. Men with the same training earned as high as $35 for their first jobs.

Free-lancing yields higher returns than the steadier positions. One girl, graduating in 1931, did advanced studying during the summer and then rented desk space in a Boston office building. She earned as high as $87 in one week working on a commission basis. Illustrating is done in this way, and $500 is not an unusual sum to be paid for one set of book illustrations.

Some Higher Salaries

Women who take up the teaching phase of art often obtain salaries somewhat higher than those of other teachers. One inexperienced 1931 graduate is teaching art in a private school at a salary of $1500 a year with all living expenses in addition. Another one is receiving $1300 a year in a small town school.

In the field of commercial art a woman reports a monthly salary between $75 and $100; two earn between $100 and $125; another between $150 and $175; and a fifth, who had graduate work in art, between $175 and $200. It must be realized that these are not women high up in their profession, but for the most part are beginners without experience in any occupation.

Women are welcomed in the field of art, and there they have an opportunity to show their talents. Their success depends on their abilities. Perhaps their opportunities can best be summarized by another quotation from Royal Bailey Farnum, who says, "Art education in the United States has never been on a firmer footing than at the present time. It faces a future secure in the knowledge that during the last 10 years its social, economic and educational values have been demonstrated and acknowledged and generally put into practice."

E. N. S.

Guidance in Design Arts

New York

The importance of vocational guidance in the design arts is to be publicly discussed at the symposium to be held by the New York Regional Art Council and the National Alliance of Art and Industry on May 4 at the Art Center Building, 65 East Fifty-sixth Street. This symposium will not be confined to the educational viewpoint alone but will embrace the practical application of education in the field of the design arts.

The three sessions of the conference, covering the graphic arts, costume and interior decoration, will bring together outstanding personalities in each field who will discuss the opportunities available and the preparation necessary for embracing these opportunities.

The Parent

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Friends:

Some time ago I saw a letter in the Parent Column asking for suggestions regarding pupils in music. I would like to give my experience, hoping to help. We started our son in piano music lessons at five years. At first he enjoyed it, but after a few months became tired of it. With perseverance he managed to take intermittently for 3½ years. Then a university band man became interested in starting a boy's band and this son had a little drum he liked very much, so he took it over to the school and asked to join. He played the drum for one summer and then the bandmaster suggested he get a wind instrument and so he started in with an inexpensive clarinet. Later he got a better clarinet. Through the grades and now up to a junior in high school there were no more complaints about music. He entered into the work with joy and has gotten along nicely with just a few lessons in preparing for band competitions. So very often children will rebel against practicing, but when it is taken into the school and with other children, they almost always overcome the dislike for it until they reach the point of joy in the work. However, the bandmaster said that his first piano lessons were his greatest help, for from them he learned to read music.

I always enjoy the Parent Column. In fact the whole Monitor is full of inspiration for me.

(Mrs.) I. M. S.

♦ ♦ ♦

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Friends:

Are your children "playing garden" these days? Not long ago I overheard two little girls who had come home from school with my children discussing the matter. One said happily, "Are you going to 'play garden' this year?" The other one seemed not to understand. "I don't see what is 'play' about it—my mother says it is hard work to put in a garden." "Oh," said the happy-faced little girl, "we all think it's fun, and our whole family plays it." The difference of viewpoint that had been instilled in their respective homes was reflected in these children's few words. The one whose whole family "played garden" and the other who thought it only another kind of work!

If we can make a game or a play out of tasks we ask of our children, how different it looks to them. On Saturdays when my girls clean their room, they nearly always try different ways of arranging the pieces of furniture. The bed at the opposite side of the room, or desk over where the dresser had been, makes it look like a different room and turns a monotonous task into fun. The same with doing the dishes—when they count them or play the knives are ladies with long skirts, the forks are the daddies, and spoons the fat babies they have finished almost before realizing it.

When they were smaller and playthings seemed always in the middle of the floor, if I gave them a basket or paper sack to gather up toys and things, the problem of picking up became another game and was soon accomplished.

I have written to The Parent before, so do not want to make my letter too long, but wish to thank our wonderful paper again for this helpful column.

(Mrs.) H. J.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rockford, Ill.

Dear Friends:

The writer has received a generous education from this column on how to handle children correctly and can recommend to fathers of young children the reading of the column.

He finds that reading parts of the column directly to the children awakens a thought of coöperation between the reader and children.

The experience of Jimmie, who because of instant obedience saved himself from falling off a cliff, left a deep impression on our six-year-old boy. This experience, told in various ways to meet specific needs, helps constantly to get instant obedience.

Surely if both parents would read your column the profits of peace and harmony, through coöperation between children and parents, would far exceed the investment of a few minutes spent in reading this column. May I express gratitude to contributors.

Mr. L. M. W.

Son Says It Costs Not To Go to Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Rochelle, N. Y.

THERE is a boy who is in a fair way to turn the tide of depression talk in New Rochelle with a scheme to show his folks how this economy talk is going too far—getting to be a habit, as it were.

He was walking along thinking that it was enough to make a fellow tired the way there was just one answer to everything nowadays: "Times are bad, Roggie; we have all got to economize." Calling him Roggie, when they knew his name was Roger—like an apology for having such a good excuse for being stingy. Oh, well, he didn't mean that; not since the bicycle. But camp was going too far.

Camp—gee-whillikers, his father himself had said it was as good as having him in school. How were times going to get any better just sitting around? That economist Father liked, with his talk about how, if people had done the way the economists said, there wouldn't be any depression—the folks thought he was awful smart because he was always getting out his pencil to figure, but it didn't change anything to have him show he could add and subtract like sixty.

And now, unless somebody did something quick, there wasn't going to be any camp. No use saying, "But, Father—" Just one thing impressed Father, and that was economist-talk—and that meant figures. Well, didn't he think it cost something to keep a fellow home? You didn't sit around on the front porch all summer; you had to keep up your interests. What were they going to do about that? It looked like six of one and half a dozen of the other, as that economist said about the relief program.

The sound a boy's shoes make when he is thinking hard—scuffling, some call it—stopped of a sudden. Roger leaned against the back fence and stared at the hens, but when he came out of his profound huddle with himself and muttered, "Say, I can show him," they, of course, paid only casual heed.

"You should comb your hair every night, Roggie," approved Mother at supper.

"Hoh," said Father, "you probably have a first-rate report. What's the proposition?"

"I just want to say," Roger led off in full voice, "that New Rochelle is a fine-looking town; it doesn't look like a scrimpy town—"

"Not so loud, Roggie."

"It looks like a town where people live that see things right."

"Hum," from Father.

"I'll come straight to the point," said Roger, as much like the economist as possible, as he reached for a conspicuous pencil in his upper pocket. Now he had out a piece of paper, and this clearly was the crux of the matter.

"Just take a look at these figures, sir. You say the outlay for camp will be so much. Have you ever stopped to think how much it will cost to keep me home?"

"Eh?"

"These items here total $138.50, and I didn't even put down half of them. Just a rough estimate. All right, it'll cost you $56 for my meals, $3 for my clothes, and the minimum for ice cream and pop, $2.40, with $1.20 more for other ice cream—the kind in trick packages.

"Then you know I really do need to go canoeing and swimming. Then there are the big baseball games to attend in New York—that doesn't include tickets, because I have a pass, but you have to add $1.60 tax if they put it on; $1.60 for ball-game score cards, and $1.20, say, for hot dogs. We'll allow 50 cents for library fines, and I'll buy at least two books, which is $1 more.

"I'll need at least one bicycle tire, $3; a baseball, $1; a bat, $1; sneakers, $2; golf balls, $1.50; tennis racket, $2; tennis balls, $2, and $4 for tennis twice a week.

"Then there's movies. After that there is stamp album, $5; album for first flight covers, $2.50—has to do with stamps, too; and $3 for first flight covers and stamps. And, oh yes, I didn't put down 40 cents for church collection."

"Eat your supper, Roger," said Mother.

His other parent was silent, but the paper, Roger noted, went into his vest.

As Roger said, you can't beat figures, and it seemed well to set down his financial juggling lest the camp question catch some other family head totally unprepared for faultless logic.

Nursery School, Parking Place?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY mothers ask, "Why should I send my baby away from me when he is so young?" Yet, in fact, he may spend as little time with her at home as he would if he went to nursery school. Why should a mother feel less compunction at allowing her child to trudge drearily through a park with his nurse than she would in sending him off for a morning of happy play at nursery school? Mother is frequently out for luncheon and the baby is bundled off for his afternoon nap having had none of the companionship she advocates by keeping him at home.

Most parents study the following graph with amazement at the discovery that so small a proportion

1050 hrs. Actual time spent in N.S. during 8mo period.

1850 hrs. Time spent in home excluding time for night sleep.

2874 hrs. Time spent in home (excluding time for night sleep) plus week-ends and holidays.

of the nursery school child's time is spent outside his home.

The important point to consider is that while a child is in nursery school his time may be far more profitably spent than it is at home. At nursery school he has space and opportunity for vigorous activity. Modern living conditions limit parents in their ability to provide adequate outdoor play space. Many a mother envies the nursery school its sunny playground secluded from the danger, dirt, and noise of the street. Equipment which invites active play and normal physical development is easily afforded for the group. Most families find it out of the question to include it in the budget for one or two children. The nursery school provides an environment where the child associates happily with his peers. The lonely only child and the overstimulated younger member of a large family alike find joy and satisfaction in a world of interests exactly suited to their ages and abilities.

Under these desirable conditions the child who attends nursery school is guided by an expert in the problems of childhood. Moreover, he comes home at the end of an absorbing play day fresh and responsive to an equally fresh and responsive mother. The balance of the day consists of joyous living for them both. Can this sort of experience be considered parking a child in nursery school?

Ruth Nutting Harseler,
Director Frances Stern Nursery School and Kindergarten.

[This is the first of four short articles on the Nursery School. The other three will appear on subsequent Tuesdays.]

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Persia and Her Women

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

PERSIA slumbering toward the end of a dream from which Moslem nations were to be aroused in the crash of traditional world systems following the war was the land known to Mme. Abol Hassan Hekimi during her three-year residence. Persia trembling before implications of a coming order that already swings society onto new axles, awaits her when she returns early next year to study the progress of the feminist movement.

Veiled women riding on donkeys and accompanied only by servants will still predominate, yet compared with even four years ago, Mme. Hekimi expects to find the emancipation movement headed for "real things." As a member of the executive committee of the Equal Rights Association, her observations are to be incorporated in an official report.

The contrast between pre-war Persia and 1933 will be softened to Mme. Hekimi only by an intimate knowledge of how the social scene has been shifting. Through her position as a staff member of the permanent Persian delegation to the League of Nations, and as wife of the Persian member of the Secretariat Minorities Section, her sources of information are authoritative. Since she is a Pole with European education, she sees both sides of the picture.

It is, therefore, hopeful for the women's movement when Mme. Hekimi asserts unreservedly that the present ruler, Shah Reza Pahlavi, and his closest advisers hold liberal views. The chief opposition comes from mollahs, or priests, whose former dominance is breaking. In the country as a whole even conservatives are beginning to heed the voice of change to which Turkey has led the way.

All doubt concerning the Shah's liberalism is removed by an incident which involved a daughter of Teymurtash, Minister of the Court. She spoke without the veil before 2000 recently on women's rights. This unprecedented act came after she had completed her study at an American college in Persia.

Four years ago a woman whose veil blew aside in the strong Persian winds was liable to arrest. Should she have ventured from the house without the veil one decade ago the penalty could be stoning or execution. The attitude of the present Shah since 1925 has encouraged steps toward women's emancipation.

Changes have come about formally and informally. The Shah determines certain customs by personal policies which set a tone for the Administration. In this way enforcement of inhumane laws is liberalized and the way opened for passage of better laws.

The veil, or chudah, symbolizes the bondage of women, in addition to being a cumbersome black garment of cotton, silk or fine hair. It reaches to the ankles and is so heavy that one or both hands are required to hold up the folds and relieve the head of its burden.

When Mme. Hekimi was in Persia from 1911 to 1913, all city girls were required to don the chudah at 14. At the same time espousals were announced by the families, neither young party being consulted. One year later, marriage came, and not until after the ceremony was the veil removed and only in the husband's home.

Aside from the husband, no man but brothers, father and uncles could thenceforth see her face. At no time was she permitted to be seen on the street in the company of a man, even her husband. If the couple went visiting, they went separately and entered separate parts of the house, the part for the men being named Biruni, and that for the women Enderuni.

Already this medieval system that sits so weirdly in modern times, has been replaced to some degree. Among many gains, women may put aside the veil if they choose, and wives may accompany their husbands on the street without covered faces.

Opposition to the veil and the subjection it stood for runs back many years. Not until three years ago, however, could a woman's organization of permanent type be set up. There is now such an organization in Teheran, and it has three main goals — monogamy, equable divorce laws and schools for girls.

To date, women's work for legal recognition makes itself felt chiefly through husbands or other relatives who are in legislative positions. The right of divorce, formerly prohibited to women, whereas husbands could put away their wives simply by saying, "I divorce thee," was won only last year.

Under the old régime little girls seldom went to school. Their parents taught them in proportion to personal ability or taste. Now there are more schools and their use is increasing, although attendance is not obligatory.

Mme. Hekimi looks forward to studying "on the spot," as the league phrase so often runs, the most recent developments in Persia. Her background admirably fits her to understand.

Character Dolls by Miss Norah Wellings. The Christian Science Monitor

Designer and Maker of Dolls

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN THE design and manufacture of toys women are finding a field specially adapted to their talent. The buyer in the toy department at one of the biggest stores in London, when asked who was the most successful designer of dolls, named without hesitation Miss Norah Wellings.

Miss Wellings began her career by designing soft toys. But six years ago she decided that it would be interesting to manufacture from her own designs a larger variety of playthings. She started with a baby doll, and a very realistic baby she succeeded in producing. Its fabric face cleverly represented the downy complexion of babyhood, and so good was the impression made by it on its first appearance at the British Industries Fair that it gave Miss Wellings' new enterprise a good sendoff. Each year since then fresh models have brought in orders that have gone all over the world. So Miss Wellings, who began by employing a modest 10 or 20 girls, now has a staff at her factory that varies in size, according to the season, between the numbers 2 and 200. Her dolls can be bought in the United States, Canada, South America, Australia, and South Africa, and on the Continent in Germany and Belgium.

Favorites

One of the most successful and charming of Miss Wellings' dolls is a darky boy. It looks as though all records would be broken by this little Negro with his happy smile and his gay trousers and braces in scarlet and orange. Over 100,000 editions of him have been sold, in sizes ranging from 9 to 30 inches in height. He has a little sister who also is very popular. She wears a raffia skirt such as is the vogue in the South Sea Islands.

Another great favorite is a Jack Tar. Dressed in a blue velvet sailor suit, he sells well as a memento of a trip on one of the ocean liners, with the name of the particular boat printed on the ribbon on his cap.

One interesting feature is the have been shown at the fair and way in which Miss Wellings is gradually building up a special line of League of Nations dolls. Last year two pretty Indian Princesses were brought out and have proved popular. There is also a Spanish lady, and this year a pair of charming Dutch children have just made their appearance.

Miss Wellings confesses that not infrequently she uses two attractive fair-haired, brown-eyed little nieces as models for her girl dolls.

Sometimes Vocal

Among the character dolls is a jolly-looking clown, and the latest addition to this happy family is "Farmer Giles" in fawn felt breeches and felt hat.

Soft animal toys continue to form a branch of Miss Wellings' work and the same originality is displayed in their design. The best beloved is a monkey. Incidentally, one of these toys has been made much of by two real Indian monkeys who were given it as a plaything.

A jolly lamb's-wool parrot when picked up utters a squawk, to the astonishment of his possessor, until she realizes that she has given his brilliantly-colored felt tail a pinch, and he has indicated vociferously his awareness of the liberty that has been taken with him!

Long-Necked Vase

A simple way to clean a vase so narrow that an ordinary slender brush will not go down it, is to fill the vase partly full of warm, soapy water, and to insert a knitting needle of a suitable size into the stem of a stiff feather. The knitting needle will go down the slenderest stem, while the feather will sweep the otherwise unreachable wide base

Culinary Herbs for Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kendallville, Ind.

PENDING the delayed day when they will start building their new house on a spacious corner lot, the Misses P—— are keeping the ground sightly and in good condition for future landscaping, by growing culinary herbs. And, incidentally, they are gathering in a tidy sum of money which they intend to use toward furnishing the projected house when it is completed. They have no difficulty in finding a ready market for the sweet and aromatic products, both at the better class of hotels and restaurants, and on the local street market.

The herbs in which these two women specialize are listed in the following paragraphs; and, for the convenience of any person or groups of persons, who are interested in earning money in a similar manner, cultural directions are given; also uses.

Annuals

Anise: The young leaves used as a garnish add to the delectable appearance, and flavor of various salads. The seeds are useful for flavoring cakes, cookies, muffins and candy. Sow the seeds in the spring, ½ inch deep, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin the seedlings to stand 6 inches apart in the rows.

Sweet Basil: The tips and young shoots and the leaves are a favorite flavoring for soups, stews, dressings and salads, imparting a pleasantly aromatic clovelike taste. Dried, they are fine for winter sausages. Sow early in the spring, if possible under glass, if not, in an outdoor seed bed after the frosting period; transplant one foot apart in rows 18 inches apart.

Summer Savory: A choice flavoring for stews, croquettes, meat sauces and gravies. The leaves and tips of tender stems are used both green and dried. For early crops, sow under glass and transplant in May, about 9 inches apart, in rows 12 inches apart. For successive crops, sow out of doors up to June. Plant carefully, covering the seeds ¼ inch deep. For drying, cut the stems when the buds are ready to burst into bloom, and dry in the shade.

Borage: This is a piquant flavor for summer beverages, being specially delicious in lemonades and summer fruit juices. If bees are kept, it is specially profitable, since it blooms all summer long. Sow the seeds in the spring where the plants are to mature, in rows 18 inches apart; cover ¼ inch, and thin the seedlings to stand 12 inches apart. The young plants thinned out make palatable greens.

Dill: This aromatic herb is the well-known flavor for pickles, vinegar and soups. The seeds, and sometimes the stems, are used. It is easily grown. Sow the seeds, drilling them thinly in rows 12 inches apart; cover them lightly and thin to stand 9 inches apart. Gather the stems as soon as the seeds are ripe and spread them out on muslin or papers, in the shade, to cure. If only the seeds are to be retained, they shake readily away from the heads of the plants, when cured.

Perennials

Balm: Of divers uses is this pungent herb. Bees collect from its honey-laden blossoms; an oil is distilled from the leaves and used for flavoring beverages and perfumery; the green leaves are pleasant for flavoring soups and stews. Plant the seeds in boxes indoors or under glass, merely pressing them into the soil, and later transplanting them one foot apart in rows 18 inches apart.

Fennel: The young leaves possess a distinct and pleasing taste and are liked for puddings, fish sauces and salads. The seeds, sweetly aromatic, are used for flavoring cakes and candies. For a spring crop, sow seeds in the fall in a cold frame and plant out in the spring. Sow in the early spring for a fall crop. Cover the seeds one-quarter inch deep, and transplant the seedlings 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. All thinnings may be used. If the seeds only are desired, allow the flower stalks to ripen before cutting off the heads, then cure. If stems and leaves are desired, cut the flower stalks as they appear.

Sweet Marjoram: The tender tips of stems, young leaves and flowers are used both fresh and dried, for flavoring fish, meat sauces, dressings and the like. In extremely cold climates, where the plants perish in winter, it is better to grow them as an annual. Plant the seeds, merely pressing them into the soil with a board; transplant them 10 inches apart in rows 18 inches apart. For prolonged usefulness, cut the stems as the flowers appear; cure in the shade. Rub through a sieve to separate the seeds, which are to be saved.

Rosemary: Where highly seasoned, meats, stews and other ragouts are liked, rosemary is a toothsome flavoring. The young leaves, stems and flowers are used. The seeds may be planted where the plants are to grow; the plants are happy in poor soil and will thrive there for years.

Sage: For poultry, sausage and dressing seasonings, sage is the universal favorite. The leaves, either green or dry, are highly and pleasantly aromatic. Sow the seeds in early spring, in rows 18 inches apart; cover ¼ inch, and thin to stand 8 inches apart. Avoid crowding else the foliage may yellow and drop off. About mid-August start to harvest the plants, taking every other one; tie them in bunches and hang them up in the shade to cure. The flavor is at its best about the time the buds burst into bloom and this stage of growth may be a signal for harvesting.

Thyme: The leaves may be used either green or dried, for flavoring meat sauces, dressings, gravies and sausages. To dry, gather the younger stems, cure in the shade, and rub through a sieve; discard the rubbish, and keep the sieved product in air-tight containers for future use. Sow the seeds thinly, in early spring, in the garden, thin to stand 12 inches apart, in rows 12 inches apart. Mulch for winter protection.

A Hardy Biennial

Caraway: The seeds of this herb are the valued portion, and are widely used for flavoring breads, cakes, soups, cheese and candy. Sow the seeds in late summer for next year's crop, in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to stand 8 inches apart in the rows. When the seeds are nearly ripe cut the plants 12 inches above the ground, cure thoroughly and thrash out the seeds.

* * *

For market display, the herbs may be profitably advertised by individual placards telling the various uses for each product.

Promotional Advertising As a Career

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROMOTIONAL advertising in a department store is, in some respects, an ideal occupation for women. It requires a sympathetic understanding of the needs and preferences of women and children, does not place undue emphasis on youth, and is admirably adapted to part time work.

The bureau of promotional advertising at Marshall Field & Co. in Chicago is handled entirely by two young women. They are enthusiastic about their work and have plenty of good advice to give to any woman who would like to venture into this field herself. It may be of special interest to notice that neither of them "fell" into her present position. One entered the store on the sales force, did her work as well as she knew how, and when an opening came in the promotional field was ready to step in. Later when the head of the bureau resigned, she took her place. The other began as a stenographer, worked up to be secretary to the advertising manager and finally, by various steps, arrived at the happy place that she now occupies. These preparatory grades are illuminating, for both women insist that to be a successful promotional advertiser one must understand both the methods of the store and its merchandise. The best possible training is to work in the store in some other capacity first.

Abilities Needed

Is a college education necessary?

No. One of these young women has a college degree and the other has not. Of much more importance are certain qualities that can be developed by anyone in school or outside. For instance, here is a list of qualifications that have been found absolutely necessary:

Ability to get along with people.

Willingness to learn and to start at the beginning, perhaps at a very small salary, perhaps in a very insignificant job, in order to learn.

An open-minded readiness to coöperate fully with the policy of the store.

A practical viewpoint. The ability to adapt one's ideals to the needs of the moment, it may be to lay aside dreams in order to be practical. (Several cases were spoken of where women had failed to make good in this work because they refused to look at the situation in a practical manner.)

Willingness to work hard and to step into any breach, and, if need be, to do oneself the work ordinarily apportioned to others.

Another point upon which these two young women were agreed was that a mature woman has as much chance, if not more, than the young girl, for the more mental richness and judgment are behind her the more valuable her services are likely to be as a promotional advertiser.

The Nature of the Benefit

A further point that it is well for any woman to understand who desires to go into this type of work and must create the job for herself, is that she probably cannot sell her store the idea of promotional advertising by "talking up" the commercial end or money results. Even the bureau mentioned above has no way to prove that so many dollars and cents have flowed into the store because of promotional work. But over a period of months and perhaps years such activity does build up a public feeling toward a business, which results eventually in good will and makes what might otherwise have been just another ordinary business, a real community institution. Probably one of the pleasantest things about this work is that it is "institutional" rather than commercial. In many of the medium-sized and even smaller cities there are doubtless men of vision who can be persuaded to see the value of such an enterprise and who will be willing to coöperate with a woman who has the practical sense and ability to put such a bureau across.

And now just how does such a bureau function?

In a large city store with unlimited supplies to draw upon, the opportunities of course are legion. But even in smaller stores there are many "events" that can be featured without undue expense. In the store in question some very interesting work has been done on the fourth floor, which is given over to toys and other needs of children. There is a young people's theater on this floor and special effort has been made to provide really constructive feature entertainments for the small patrons. For instance, last summer before school was out there was a hobby show, which delighted hundreds of children and inspired them, it is hoped, to spend a more profitable vacation than otherwise they would have done. A simpler event and one just as wholesome took place when a well-known storyteller related selected stories. The setting was made appropriate with cornstalks, pumpkins and other autumn decorations. Fairy tales are sometimes acted out and folk dancing is devised to the lilt of nursery rhymes. There has been a talk on flowers, one on birds and still another lecture had stamp collecting as its theme. Speakers do not necessarily have to be professionals who demand large fees; in most towns there are people who are authorities on various subjects, whose services are available.

Events

For the women's departments the opportunities are also numerous. There are style shows and talks on home economics. For the linen and china departments tables may be set by well-known society women and in spring talks given on the arrangement of cut flowers. Days are apportioned to the requirements of different colleges, to the needs of babies and to canning. Last winter there was a series of talks on Grand Opera to tie up with the opening of the opera season. Furniture and books are not taken care of by the bureau in this particular store, but they also would afford many chances for "events." Indeed, almost every interest of the average home maker invites the service of the promotional advertiser where she can provide programs of real value to her community.

Sometimes the ideas originate with the bureau. Again, department heads ask that something special be done for their various departments. This is where willingness to coöperate fully becomes essential.

To work up such a bureau for a store which has never done much along this line requires a great deal of a woman, but when once it is established, it rides along on its own momentum and is not as complicated as it might appear.

CARILYN STEVENS.

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

She darned, she made and she mended,
She knew how to bake and to stew,
She sang as she washed up her dishes;
For she was a clubwoman too

THE above verse was found hidden in a corner of the Wyoming Clubwoman. It was unsigned, but it tells a true story of today's club woman. The last two lines are filled with the essence of service and happiness which has come into many homes because of enlarged vision and keener observation engendered by club programs and contacts.

An article in the same magazine has a message for all club women. It tells of the things which have come out of the confusion in thinking which has marked the last year or two. It says that we have learned a finer sense of values in the last several years. "We have found 'keeping up' with our neighbors far less important than sharing with them. We have rediscovered the fact that selfishness does not always pay and that unselfishness brings dividends of happiness and security. We have let go of many of our superfluities and, in our apprehension lest we should have to lose more than these, we have found that our wives, our husbands, our children, our homes, our neighbors are dearer to us than our pretensions. We have set our eyes steadily on the fundamentals of life and we will work and fight to preserve them with all our American courage that recognizes only success and with all our human hearts that cannot be defeated."

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company has offered a large sum of money to the National Council of Women (which includes many organizations of women) for financing an International Congress of women at the Century of Progress World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1933. There is a general feeling among the women of the world that there should be, at this Congress, some definite recognition of women's work such as will show the advancement made during the last 40 years since the World's Fair of 1893. At the former Fair women's activities were given great prominence, and it is hoped that an opportunity will be given to demonstrate the progress made since that time. To receive this gift from the Postal Telegraph Cable Company it is necessary that women sign a register which is being circulated among organized women.

It is understood that women who sign this register in no way obligate themselves to the company under whose direction it is being circulated, except that they go on record as approving of the project.

* * *

The Federation of Women's Clubs in Michigan is coöperating with the University Institute of Adult Education which will be held in Ann Arbor during the week of May 23. The Michigan Federation Forum says, "There are no entrance examinations, no credit requirements, no examinations at the close, nothing to dread, but a chance to hear some of the finest lecturers on the faculty of the University of Michigan, on subjects of vital interest."

The institute may be attended at a total cost, including registration, room and meals, of $15 to $20.

WITHOUT GRIT

Gelatinous and Glutinous Plaques (films) are removed and accumulation of Tartar prevented by Use of

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Used as directed REVELATION TOOTH POWDER thoroughly cleans your teeth without any harmful scratchy grit and polishes the enamel to a pearly lustre.

35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.

NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

MONARCH Super-Quality FOODS

QUALITY for 75 Years

Men Like It

WHEN you buy a can of Monarch Golden Maize you get sweet corn at its very best—fresh, sweet, tender, creamy, clean—free from cob, husk and tassel—plump, full-bodied, sun-ripened, and delicious in flavor.

—More than 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods SOLD BY 50,000 INDEPENDENT GROCERS

Smooth, Youthful Skin

Easily Preserved by Famous

HARPER METHOD

The unique methods and preparations originated by Martha Matilda Harper not only preserve the youthful beauty of your skin, but develop every inherent possibility of still greater charm.

Today 500 Harper Method Salons throughout the United States, Canada and Europe enjoy the patronage of discriminating women who have seen new loveliness revealed.

Why not visit one of these famous Salons? See your local telephone book for nearest one. Ask at Salon or your leading department store for Harper Method Preparations for home use.

Send for Trial Jar!

Velvety soft and youthfully smooth skin requires above all complete, scientific cleanliness. All deeply imbedded impurities must be removed. For only 10c, to cover packing and mailing, Miss Harper will send you a generous jar of Harper Method Cleansing Cream, which cleanses with exceptional scientific thoroughness.

Miss Harper will also send you her complete Salon Directory and answer any special questions on the care of complexion or hair. Martha Matilda Harper, Inc., Suite 1274-N, 1353 E. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

"It's too quaint the way Beth gets runs in her stockings"

"Wouldn't you think she'd learn the right way of washing?"*

*The LUX way to make stockings wear

LUX for stockings

2 minutes a day keeps them like new

DO YOU know *why* the Lux way of washing doubles stocking wear?

It's because Lux is made to preserve *elasticity*. That's the "live" quality that makes stockings *give* under strain. Stretch and then spring right back again.

If you wash away elasticity, then the delicate threads *break* under strain, starting ruinous runs. Or they *sag*, causing wrinkles, snaky seams!

Just toss your stockings in Lux suds each night and see how beautifully they always *fit* and what a long time they *wear!*

The Sift-Chine

A Household Necessity

Not an ordinary flour sifter, but a *sifting machine*. Highest quality—built to last for years. One hand operates—quickly—easily. Permits constant tirring while sifting. Double screen—one operation sifts contents twice. Avoids scattering flour. Eliminates lumpy baking. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute, Modern Priscilla Proving Plant and other Bureaus. Used and endorsed by foremost food authorities, home economic experts and demonstrators. Highly polished finish. Also furnished with handles in Green, Red, Yellow or Blue. Money-back guarantee. At dealer's or postpaid for . . . $1.00

MEETS-A-NEED MFG. COMPANY
151 Hanford Street, Seattle, Washington

Matrix Shoes

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

THE CHARM

Proud and happy is the way you feel in Matrix Shoes—proud of the way you look and happy about the way you feel! Time is too precious to waste it "breaking-in" a pair of ordinary flat soles when you can begin enjoying your Matrix Shoes from the very first moment.

Write us for the name of a store in your vicinity which can show you an alluring assortment of Matrix styles for every minute of the day. No matter how smart and feminine your choice may be, it will have the exclusive Matrix moulded sole which makes it instantly—and always—"Your Footprint in Leather". For our new Fashion Announcement, please write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y., Matrix Style Studio: 47 W. 34th Street, New York City.

THE IMPERIAL

THE PEGGY

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BOXMEN STAR IN NATIONAL

Pitchers Stand Out in Senior Circuit's Games on Monday

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	10	4	.714
Chicago	11	5	.688
Philadelphia	9	7	.563
Cincinnati	9	9	.500
Pittsburgh	7	10	.412
St. Louis	7	10	.412
New York	5	9	.357
Brooklyn	5	9	.357

RESULTS MAY 2

Brooklyn 2, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 2.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1.

Good pitching prevailed in all National League games played Monday. The leading Boston Braves went down to defeat before Philadelphia, 7 to 2, with Ed Holley getting the pitching victory. Dazzy Vance piloted the Brooklyn Dodgers to a 2-to-1 triumph over New York. Steve Swetonic and the Pittsburgh Pirates were too much for the Chicago Cubs, the final score being 2 to 0. Sylvester Johnson pitched as the St. Louis Cardinals beat Cincinnati, 2 to 1. The Pirates and Cardinals are tied for fifth place, while the Giants and Dodgers jointly hold seventh.

The Phillies hit the ball hard behind Holley. George Davis, Virgil Davis and Chuck Klein led the attack against two Boston pitchers, Brandt and Mangum. Virgil Davis hit a homer and single and drove in three runs. George Davis batted in two runs with a pair of singles, Klein's homer accounted for another run. Wes Schulmerich hit a homer for the Braves in the first inning with Wally Berger on base. The Phillies gave Holley perfect support and Boston could not get a run after the first inning.

Swetonic held the second-place Cubs to three scattered singles and outpitched his big right-handed opponent, Pat Malone. Swetonic did not let a man reach third base, and only one went as far as second. The Pirates put across their two runs in the sixth. Paul Waner singled and Piet sacrificed. Traynor walked. Gus Suhr then singled Waner home. Traynor also scored when Danny Taylor missed Dugas's liner in right field. Malone worked seven innings for the Cubs, yielding only four safeties.

Dazzy Vance and Glenn Wright were the deciding factors in Brooklyn's victory over the Giants. The "Dazzler" was touched for eight hits by the McGraw forces, but tightened up brilliantly in the pinches. The Dodgers made only seven hits off Hubbell and Luque. Going into the eighth inning the score was tied at 1-all, and it was then that Wright played his leading rôle by connecting with a triple to drive in two team mates. Leslie, a pinch hitter, batted in the single New York run in the seventh.

It was the pitching of Sylvester Johnson that enabled the Cardinals to climb into a tie for fifth place in the standing. The veteran right-hander limited the Reds to four hits and shut them out until the ninth. Doubles by Hafey and Shevlin gave Cincinnati its only run at that time. Jimmy Collins was another St. Louis standout, as it was his home run in the fourth with Adams on base that gave the champions their two runs. Adams and Wilson each made two hits for the Cards. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	x—	7	12	0
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	7	1

Batteries—Holley and V. Davis; Brandt, Mangum and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—Pfirman and Moran. Time—1h. 43m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	3	7	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	8	2

Batteries—Vance and Lopez; Hubbell, Luque and Hogan, O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 3m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x—	2	5	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	1	4	0

Batteries—Sy. Johnson and Wilson; St. Johnson, Ogden and Manion. Losing pitcher—St. Johnson. Umpires—Rigler, Donnelly and Quigley. Time—1h. 33m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	x—	2	4	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	0	3	2

Batteries—Swetonic and Finney, Brenzel; Malone, May and Hartnett, Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Reardon and Barr. Time—1h. 36m.

YANKS LOSE TO SENATORS

Washington Drives Gomez Out—Indians Climb in Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	13	4	.765
Cleveland	13	6	.684
New York	10	5	.667
Detroit	11	6	.647
St. Louis	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	5	10	.333
Chicago	5	13	.278
Boston	3	12	.200

RESULTS MAY 2

Washington 10, New York 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 5, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 3, Boston 2 (11 innings).

The Washington Senators kept their first-place margin of one full game on Monday, defeating the New York Yankees, 10 to 3, and dropping that club to third place in the standing. The Cleveland Indians won their ninth straight contest and thereby took sole possession of second position in the race. The Tribe beat St. Louis, 6 to 5. Philadelphia opened its series in Boston by triumphing over the Red Sox, 3 to 2 in 11 innings. Detroit won from Chicago, 5 to 3.

The Senators began in the first inning to hit the ball hard and did not let up until the last man was out. They made 13 safeties off Gomez and Johnson, the former pitching the first four innings and the latter the last four. Joe Cronin was the spark plug of Washington's attack with a double, triple and home run, all of which accounted for five of the 10 runs. Carl Reynolds also made three hits for the Senators, one a double, and stole a base. Carl Fischer was Washington's starting pitcher. He worked during the first five innings and then gave way to Fred Marberry.

A six-run rally which began in the fifth inning and continued through the sixth enabled the Indians to overcome a four-run St. Louis lead. Four errors by the Browns helped the Tribe. Burnett and Myatt were the outstanding Cleveland batters. Burnett had two singles, driving in three runs, while his teammate catcher hit three singles. Mel Harder went the distance for the Indians and although he had his weak spots, managed to come through on top.

Jimmy Foxx's home run in the eleventh inning gave the Athletics the run they needed. Bob Grove pitched the last two innings for the champions, and although touched for three hits in that time, kept his slate clean as far as scoring was concerned. It was his second victory of the season. A single by Marvin Olson, a pinch hitter, had tied the score for the Red Sox in the eighth. Foxx had three hits in five times up for the winners, while Dykes had three out of four.

Sam Jones pitched shutout ball for eight innings and then lost his effectiveness and the game to the Tigers. In the ninth, the Detroit club rallied and put across five runs before it could be retired. Three doubles, a pair of singles and a base on balls figured in the scoring. Vic Sorrell pitched eight innings for the Tigers and gets credit for the triumph. Bridges finished the game. Carey Selph, Chicago third baseman, hit two triples. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	x—10	13	0	
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—	3	9	2

Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Berg; Gomez, Johnson and Dickey, Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Fischer. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—2h. 17m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	x—6	10	2	
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	—5	10	4	

Batteries—Harder and Myatt; Blaeholder, Gray, Hebert and R. Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Van Grafian and Geisel. Time—2h. 19m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—	3	10	0	
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	2	11	1	

Batteries—Mahaffey, Walberg, Grove and Cochrane; Durham, Moore and Tate, Connolly. Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—2h. 21m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—	5	9	3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—	3	7	1

Batteries—Sorrell, Bridges and Hayworth; Jones, Frasier and Berry. Winning pitcher—Sorrell. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Guthrie, Nallin and Ormsby. Time—1h. 59m.

CAROLINA WOMEN'S GOLF

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 3 (AP)—Miss Jane Cothran, youthful golfing star from Greenville, S. C., teamed with Miss Helen Waring of New York and Pinehurst, to shoot a 78 and win the best-ball event at Sedgefield Country Club yesterday, preliminary to the opening Tuesday of the annual Carolina women's golf tournament. The next best score was 83, carded by Mrs. W. R. Willard of Charlotte, N. C., and Miss Estelle Lawson of Chapel Hill, N. C. About 30 of the leading golfers of the two states are entered for the tournament.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Carleton 20, St. Olaf 5.
Columbia 10, Dartmouth 9.
Iowa Teachers 11, Luther 10.
Northwestern 11, Monmouth 4.
Upper Iowa 4, Pennsylvania 3.
Washington 14, Idaho 3.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

North Carolina 8, Pennsylvania 4.

EVERTON WINS LEAGUE TITLE

Fulham and Lincoln City Make Certain of Promotion in English Soccer

FINAL STANDINGS SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Motherwell	30	6	2	119	31	66
Glasgow Rangers	28	5	5	118	43	61
Glasgow Celtic	20	8	10	94	50	48
Third Lanark	21	4	13	82	81	46
St. Mirren	20	4	14	77	56	44
Partick Thistle	19	4	15	58	59	42
Aberdeen	16	9	13	57	49	41
Heart of M'loth'n	17	5	16	63	61	39
Kilmarnock	16	7	15	68	70	39
Hamilton Academ	16	6	16	84	65	38
Dundee	14	10	14	61	72	38
Cowdenbeath	15	8	15	66	78	38
Clyde	13	9	16	58	70	35
Airdrieonians	13	6	19	74	81	32
Greenock Morton	12	7	19	78	87	31
Queens Park	13	5	20	59	79	31
Ayr United	11	7	20	70	90	29
Falkirk	11	5	22	70	76	27
Dundee United	6	7	25	40	118	19
Leith Athletic	6	4	28	46	137	16

SECOND DIVISION

East Stirling	26	3	9	111	55	55
St. Johnstone	24	7	7	102	52	55
Raith Rovers	20	6	12	83	65	46
Stenhousemuir	19	8	11	88	76	46
St. Bernard's	19	7	12	81	62	45
Forfar Athletic	19	7	12	90	79	45
Hibernian	18	8	12	73	52	44
East Fife	18	5	15	107	77	41
Queen of South	18	5	15	99	91	41
Dunfermline	17	6	15	78	73	40
Arbroath	17	5	16	82	78	39
Dumbarton	14	10	14	70	68	38
Alloa	14	7	17	73	74	35
Bo'ness	15	4	19	70	103	34
King's Park	14	5	19	97	93	33
Albion Rovers	13	2	23	81	104	28
Montrose	11	6	21	60	98	28
Armadale	10	5	23	68	102	25
Brechin City	9	7	22	52	87	25
Edinburgh City	5	7	26	78	146	17

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION

Everton	26	3	11	116	63	55
The Arsenal	21	10	10	86	48	52
Sheffield Wed.	22	6	13	95	79	50
Aston Villa	19	8	14	102	69	46
West Br'mwich A.	20	6	16	77	55	46
Huddersfield T.	18	10	13	77	61	46
Sheffield United	20	6	15	79	72	46
Liverpool	19	6	16	80	85	44
Portsmouth	18	7	16	61	62	43
Birmingham	17	8	16	75	67	42
Newcastle United	18	5	17	80	84	41

SECOND DIVISION

Wolverhamp'n W.	24	8	9	113	46	56
Leeds United	22	10	9	78	52	54
Stoke City	18	14	9	68	48	50
Bury	21	7	13	70	56	49
Bradford	21	7	13	70	56	49
Plymouth Argyle	19	9	13	96	66	47
Bradford City	16	12	13	80	61	44
Tottenham H.	16	11	14	87	76	43
Notts Forest	16	10	15	77	71	42
Millwall Athletic	17	8	16	61	61	42
Manchester Unit.	17	7	17	70	71	41

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

Lincoln City	26	5	8	103	43	57
Gateshead	24	7	8	92	48	55
Chester	21	8	11	78	60	50
Barrow	24	1	15	86	59	49
Tranmere Rovers	19	10	10	105	56	48
Crewe Alexandra	21	6	13	95	66	48
Southport	18	10	12	58	53	46
Hull City	19	5	15	77	53	43
Wrexham	18	7	14	64	64	43
York City	17	7	15	81	81	41
Darlington	17	4	19	66	80	38

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

Fulham	23	9	9	108	61	55
Reading	22	9	10	95	67	53
Southend United	20	11	10	73	53	51
Crystal Palace	20	10	11	74	63	50
Exeter City	20	7	14	76	59	47
Norwich City	17	12	12	74	62	46
Brentford	18	10	13	67	52	46
Brighton & H. A.	17	11	13	73	58	45
Cardiff City	19	7	15	87	73	45
Coventry City	18	8	15	108	93	44

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 2 — The coming events, which had cast their shadows before, arrived themselves in the English Association Football League Saturday when Everton won the first division championship, Wolverhampton Wanderers and Leeds United reserved for themselves the first two places in the final standing of the second division, and Fulham and Lincoln City made certain of promotion from the third division to the second.

In Scotland the curtain fell upon the drama of soccer season 1931-32 and as the final standings show, Motherwell has put an end to the monopoly of success which Glasgow's two famous clubs—Rangers and Celtic—have enjoyed for more than a quarter of a century. This is the first time that Motherwell has appeared in the rôle of champion.

As seemed inevitable several weeks ago, Dundee United and Leith Athletic are at the bottom two places in the first division, and, therefore, they will be relegated, giving place to East Stirling and St. Johnstone, which have finished the season at the head of the second division with identical points in totals. The ups and downs of league football is strikingly illustrated by Dundee United's experience. Last season it rose from the second to the first division, and now, 12 months later, it is traveling a reverse journey.

Everton, in the English League, has done what only one club has managed to do before—win the second division race in one season, and capture the league championship in the next. Liverpool performed this feat in 1904-05 and 1906. Everton has been exceedingly impressive this season and it is generally agreed that the league championship has seldom been won by a side more thoroughly worthy of the honor. The new champions have been a team in the fullest sense of that word, composed of brilliant individuals who combine splendidly. They have scored more goals than any other side in the league and for this they have largely to thank the famous center-forward, W. R. Dean, who so far has landed the ball into the net 45 times.

While on the subject of goal scorers we may congratulate C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City, upon putting up a fresh individual record in the southern section of the third division. This he did when he brought his aggregate to 49 Saturday with three scores against Watford.

On the unpaid side of the game, the outstanding news item is Saturday's unsuccessful attempt to decide the new ownership of the Amateur Football Association's Senior Challenge Cup. There are two claimants—Hitchin Town and Derbyshire amateurs—and their meeting in the final resulted in a draw of two goals each after the prolongation of time.

HALLOWELL MOVED TO VARSITY

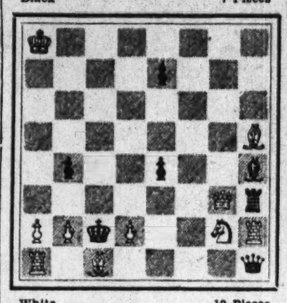
Charles J. Whiteside, head coach of the Harvard varsity crew, announced this noon that Roger H. Hallowell '33 would row No. 4 in the Harvard varsity crew against Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon, with Capt. Thomas E. Armstrong '32 of the varsity eight, rowing No. 4 in the junior varsity. Hallowell was No. 4 on his freshman eight and No. 6 on the junior varsity last year. He was also center on the Harvard varsity football team last fall. Armstrong rowed No. 3 on his freshman eight, rowed No. 4 on the varsity eight of 1930 and stroked the junior varsity last year.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1405
By W. S. Pimenoff

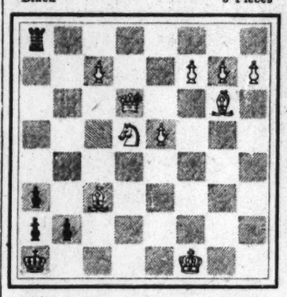
Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
First Prize Problem, Schwalbe Fifteenth Tourney

PROBLEM NO. 1406
By H. A. Russell

Black 5 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1403. Q-Kt2

No. 1404.
1. Q-KB — P-Kt3 or Kt4
2. QxB mate
1. ——— — P-R3 or R4
2. Q-QKt1
1. ——— — P-Kt6
2. Kt-Kt6 ch
1. ——— — B-Kt7
2. Q-QKt1
1. ——— — B-B6 or Q5
2. Q-Q3
1. ——— — B-K4 or B3
2. Q-B5

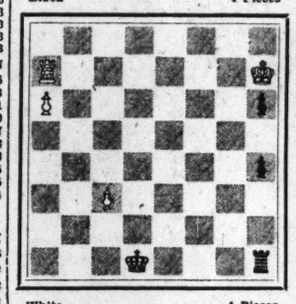
End-Game No. 93. White wins: 1 P-R7, BxP; 2 P-Kt7, P-Kt8; 3 P-Kt8(Q), P-Kt7; 4 Q-QKt3, B-Q5(a); 5 Q-R2, K-B7; 6 Q-R4ch and wins because if 6 . . . K-B8; 7 Q-B4ch; if 6 . . . K-B3; 7 Q-Q followed by Q-QKt.
(a) If 4 . . . K-B8; 5 Q-B3ch, K-Kt8; 6 Q-B4, B-Kt8; 7 K-Kt6, K-R8; 8 Q-R4ch, K-Kt8; 9 K-B5, etc., winning.

END-GAMES

The forces are equal. Would you agree to a draw, playing the white pieces?

End-Game No. 94
By Henry Rinck

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play, what result?
(From Mason's "Art of Chess")

NOTES

FLOHR MEETS DR. EUWE

Salo Flohr of Prague, recognized as the man of the hour in European chess circles, is due for another test which may or may not bring him closer to the goal of his ambition—the championship of the world. The brilliant young Czechoslovakian has engaged himself to contest a match of 16 games with Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam. Eight of these will be played in Holland, the series beginning the latter part of this month. The other eight will be played at Karlsbad at the end of July.

Flohr has to his credit first prize in the recent premier tournament at Hastings, in which Dr. Euwe took part and was placed third, Isaac Kashdan being a close second. Subsequently Flohr, who was undefeated at Hastings, finished second to Dr. Alexander Alekhine at London, where Flohr lost but one game—to Dr. Tartakower.

While many believe that Flohr's chances in the forthcoming match are excellent, Jose R. Capablanca, at present in New York, is of the opinion that Dr. Euwe will have the edge. Capablanca, by the way, expects to leave for his home in Havana by the middle of the month.—(New York Sun.)

THE ANTWERP TOURNAMENT

The Antwerp tournament has resulted in a fine victory for G. Koltanowski, the ex-champion of Belgium.

This tournament was looked upon as an easy thing for Salo Flohr, the Czechoslovakian master, who finished second to Dr. Alekhine in the recent London tournament.

Koltanowski, however, defeated Flohr in their individual game, and this decided the first prize. Flohr took second prize and Sir George A. Thomas third.

This table shows full results:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Pts
1. G. Koltanowski	—	1	½	1	1	1	4½
2. S. Flohr	0	—	½	1	1	1	3½
3. Sir G. A. Thomas	0	½	—	1	½	1	3
4. A. Sherneteky	½	0	0	—	1	1	2½
5. L. Lowy	0	0	½	0	—	½	1
6. E. Sapira	0	0	0	0	½	—	½

GAMES

Here is the game in which Koltanowski defeated Flohr in the Antwerp tournament. By very careful positional play Koltanowski proceeded to apply blockade tactics. This sort of game does not suit Flohr and he was gradually "cribbed, cabined and confined."

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Koltanowski White	Flohr Black	Koltanowski White	Flohr Black
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20. R-B	Q-Kt
2. Kt-KB3	P-K3	21. Q-B2	Kt-K(b)
3. P-K3	P-B4	22. Q-Q2	K-Kt2
4. P-B3	P-QKt3(a)	23. R-B2	P-R3
5. B-Q3	B-K2	24. B-Q3	R-R
6. QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	25. P-KR4	Kt-B
7. Castles	B-K2	26. Q-B4	Q-Q
8. Q-K2	Castles	27. R-B3(c)	B-B
9. P-QR3	R-B	28. Kt-R	B-Q2
10. P-K4	PxP	29. Kt-B2	P-R5(d)
11. PxP	P-Q3	30. Kt-Kt4	BxKt
12. P-QKt4	Kt-KR2	31. PxB	K-Kt
13. P-Kt3	P-Kt3	32. Q-Q2	Kt-B3
14. B-Kt2	P-Q4	33. Q-K3	B-K
15. P-K5	Kt-Kt2	34. Kt-R3	Q-Q2
16. Kt-Kt3	P-QR4	35. Kt-Kt4	Kt-R3
17. P-Kt5	Kt-K1	36. BxRP	Q-K2
18. Q-B	Kt-Q3	37. Q-B2	Resigns
19. RxR	QxR		

(a) Too hypermodernish, P-Q4 is stronger and more sensible.
(b) It would seem better to exchange by R-B rather than tangle up the pieces.
(c) The commencement of a very subtle maneuver. White wants to get rid of Black's KB, which defends the weak black squares around the black king position. How can this be accomplished? Why, P-R4 and B-R3. But the bishop must be supported. Therefore, Kt-R, R-B3 and Kt-B2.
(d) Black elects to prevent P-R4 when it is finally threatened, but at the expense of weakening his queen side

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	13	4	.765
Buffalo	11	6	.647
Rochester	9	7	.563
Baltimore	10	8	.556
Montreal	7	9	.438
Toronto	7	9	.438
Jersey City	4	11	.267
Reading	4	11	.267

RESULTS MAY 2

Newark 7, Buffalo 3.
Other clubs not scheduled.

LONGHORNS NOW FAVORED NINE

Leave Slump to Take Second Place—Two Tied For Batting Honors

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Agst	P.C.
Tex. Christian	4	1	23	10	.800
Texas	3	3	59	43	.727
Baylor	5	6	58	51	.455
Texas A. & M.	4	5	44	41	.444
Rice	4	5	30	35	.444
So. Methodist	0	5	19	53	.000

SOUTHWEST BASEBALL GAMES

May 6—Texas at Texas A. & M., Baylor at Texas Christian, and Rice at Southern Methodist; 7—Texas at Texas A. & M., Rice at Texas Christian, and Baylor at Southern Methodist.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, May 3—After playing only mediocre baseball in their early season games, the University of Texas Longhorns, 18 times Southwest Conference baseball champions, snapped out of their slump last week to rank as favorites in the current Conference baseball race. The Texas Longhorns won four straight games—two from Rice Institute and two from Baylor University—to take second place in the percentage column.

Although the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs are ahead of the Longhorns in percentage with four victories and one defeat, they are not picked as the favorites, since only 10 contests will be played by the team this season. The Longhorns will play 16 games.

Three teams definitely were put out of the championship running as a result of games last week. The Rice Institute Owls, after winning four out of six games, lost three straight contests to drop back to a tie with Texas A. & M. College for fourth place. Baylor University held third position, but lost ground to the leaders when it dropped three games and won two.

The Texas Christian nine won its only game, defeating Texas A. & M. College, last year champion, 5 to 2. Southern Methodist University lost its fifth straight game of the season. The Texas Aggies defeated the Methodists, 9 to 3.

The Texas Longhorns defeated the Rice Owls by scores of 3 to 2 and 10 to 3, and won from Baylor University in two extra-inning games, 6 to 3 and 3 to 2.

Six games are scheduled for the Conference nines this week-end. Easily the most important contests will be the Texas-Texas A. & M. two-game series and the Christian's games with Rice Institute and Baylor University. The crucial game between the two leaders, Texas Christian and Texas, will be played Saturday, May 14.

V. E. Taylor '34 of Texas leads the Conference in pitching. He has won five games and lost one. After winning four straight games for his team, C. C. F. Klaerner '33, Rice pitcher, lost two games last week.

Galloway Selby '32, Southern Methodist shortstop, and Herbert Dennis '32, Texas Christian catcher, are tied for indiivdual batting honors. Outstanding in the individual batting race during the past two weeks has been the hitting of W. E. Davis, Texas Aggie second baseman, who has brought himself into the .400 hitters. E. R. Jones of Rice leader several weeks ago, got only two hits in 12 attempts at the plate during the past week and dropped back several places in the percentage. Batting leaders:

Players	Pos.	Team	AB	R	H	P.C.
J. R. Veltman,	p,	Texas	2	1	1	.500
Galloway Selby,	ss,	S.M.U.	20	4	9	.450
Herbert Dennis,	c,	T.C.U.	20	2	9	.450
E. B. Price,	2b,	Texas	12	2	5	.417
W. E. Davis,	2b,	Texas A. & M.	34	5	14	.412
E. R. Jones,	1b,	Rice	35	1	14	.400
Jack Graves,	rf,	T. C. U.	20	5	8	.400
H. G. Enck,	2b,	Rice	35	5	13	.371
J. H. Donovan,	cf,	T. C. U.	19	6	7	.368
C. H. Blanton,	c,	Texas	19	3	7	.368
L. H. Veltman,	cf,	Texas A. & M.	34	8	12	.353
J. W. Hinton,	lf,	T. C. U.	18	3	6	.333
J. M. Parks,	p,	Baylor	9	1	3	.333
W. D. V. M. Bloebaum,	c,	Texas	13	3	4	.308
E. A. Koy,	cf,	Texas	43	3	13	.302
R. P. Bennett,	lf,	Baylor	20	6	6	.300

OVER the NET

FREDERICK J. PERRY, British Davis Cup player, who was put out in the third round in 1931, this year gained and won the final round of the British hard courts men's singles tennis championship at Bournemouth, Eng., last week-end when he defeated George Lyttleton Rogers, Irish Davis Cup veteran, at 4—6, 7—9, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2. Last year in this tournament Perry was defeated by John S. Oliff, who was then playing first-class tennis. The 1931 score: 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 7—9, 6—2.

There are five senior tournaments listed for the New England district this month, as follows: May 16—Massachusetts state women's championships at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; 16, 18—New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association championships at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; 23—Massachusetts state men's doubles championship at the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, Newton Center, Mass.; 23—Connecticut state championships at the New Haven Lawn Tennis Club; 27—Rhode Island state men's clay court championships, East Side Lawn Tennis Club, Providence, R. I.

Many of the Metropolitan tennis tournaments for the month of May are of an invitational nature. The Westchester County championships for men and women are now being held on the clay courts of Briarcliff Lodge at Briarcliff Manor. The other events are as follows: May 7—Men's North Side championships at the University Heights Tennis Club; 12—New York State intercollegiate championships, Union College, Schenectady; 14—Men's invitational tournament, Bronxville Field Club; 20, 22—Men's invitational tourney, Amackassin Club, Yonkers; 23—Women's eastern clay court championships, Montclair (N. J.) Athletic Club; 26—Orange Lawn Tennis Club invitational tournament; 28—Brooklyn clay court championships for men, Terrace Club of Flatbush.

In the Southern Lawn Tennis Association district this month the Gulf States tournament will start on the 30th at the New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club, singles and doubles for men and singles for women.

The Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference championships will be held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., May 20, 21.

READING GETS TWO ON OPTION

READING, Penna., May 3 (AP)—Clarence Rowland, President and Manager of the Reading International League Club, announced yesterday he had obtained Outfielder Vince Barton from the Chicago Cubs and Pitcher Bob Adams from the Philadelphia Nationals on option. Rowland also announced the release of Howard Lawson and the acquisition of Chester Howard and Dutch Schessler, pitchers. Howard pitched for Atlanta and Knoxville in the Southern League and Schessler in the New York-Pennsylvania circuit.

Women Golfers Gather in New York

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—The team of American women golfers which will invade England for a team match and to play in the British women's championship was gathering in New York today preparatory to sailing for England tomorrow night in the Berengaria.

Miss Virginia van Wie of Chicago, Miss Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, Calif., and Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, were the first to arrive. Mrs. Louis D. Cheney of Los Angeles is due tomorrow and Miss Helen Hicks and Miss Maureen Orcutt live in the metropolitan district. Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. is expected to come on from Philadelphia only in time to catch the boat. Nothing had been heard from Mrs. Harley G. Higbie of Detroit, but it was expected she would arrive late today.

An informal dinner at the American Women's Association tonight and a luncheon tomorrow with the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club as hostess were the only social events planned.

In addition to the eight team members, four other women and two men will sail with the party to play in the British women's and the British amateur.

They are: Mrs. William Ferris Jr. of Newton, Mass.; Mrs. L. S. Reed of Pittsburgh, Miss Ruth Batchelder of Boston, Miss Rosamond Sherwood of New York; Clive Alvord of Greenwich, Conn., and Leonard Martin of New Rochelle, N. Y. Alvord and Martin have entered the British amateur, which will be played on the course of The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, Muirfield, Scot., May 23-28.

The women's team matches with England will be played at the Wentworth Golf Club, Virginia Water, Surrey, May 21-22 and the British women's championship at the Saunton Golf Club, Saunton, May 30-June 2.

COLUMBIA DOWNS DARTMOUTH NINE

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	3	1	.750
Pennsylvania	2	1	.667
Princeton	2	1	.667
Columbia	3	2	.600
Dartmouth	1	2	.333
Cornell	0	4	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

COTTON GOODS PRICES LOWER IN LAST WEEK

Cloth Mills Meet Cuts By Second Hands—Southern Units Curtail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 3—Following nine weeks of resistance to cut prices and underselling by second hands as well as some of the weaker mills, the selling agents of a number of important print cloth mills announced at the beginning of last week that they would meet the market and furnish their goods at the same prices that second hands have been offering for more than a week. Some of these mills had not sold any goods for about two months and have accumulated large stocks which they feel compelled to reduce.

The announcement was followed by a price drop not only to the previous second hand levels but slightly below it. Quite a fair-sized volume of goods was sold at the new prices.

Members of the bag trade were good buyers of the narrow width and lightweight goods. Orders ranged from 50,000 to 500,000 yards. Converters covered moderately. They claim that the spring season is past so far as putting gray goods into process is concerned.

Further Curtailment

The meeting of manufacturers and selling agents at Spartanburg produced a recommendation to close mills for another full week each month for the next three months—May, June, and July. This will mean a curtailment of more than 50 per cent of capacity. It is intended to apply to practically all mills making coarse yarn goods, such as print cloths, sheetings, carded broadcloths, drills, etc. Participants in the meeting expect the 90 per cent acceptance will be forthcoming.

It is said that irrespective of this agreement many mills are finding it necessary to close down until their stocks of goods on hand are liquidated. The banks decline to loan money to pile up stocks which can later be sold only at a sacrifice. The news from Spartansburg had a steadying effect on the coarse goods market which was again shattered by the spectacular drop in the price of raw cotton to a new low figure for the season.

The new low prices resulted in another buying movement on Friday when it was estimated 7,000,000 yards were sold. This, together with the good sales early in the week made a volume greater than any for the last two months.

Retail Buying Up Slightly

Reports show that retail buying has increased somewhat, but that it is still only equal to about half of the normal seasonal volume. Chambray shirts have had a steady sale, and similar goods are moving well. Converters, while confirming increased sales of their goods, declined to buy gray goods for replacements on account of the lateness of the season. Many on this account predict a severe scarcity near the end of the season.

In print cloths the prices established late in the week and held steady thereafter were 4⅝c for the 39-inch, 80x80s, 4.00-yard, 4½c for the 72x76s, 4.25-yard, 3¾c for the 68x72s, 4.75-yard, 3¼c for the 38½-inch, 64x60s, 5.35-yard, and the 60x48s, 6.25-yard.

Sheetings participated in the readjustment of prices. All of the active constructions receded. The 31-inch, 48x48s, 5.00-yard fell ⅛c to 2¾-⅞c. The 36-inch of the same count 3.00-yard fell to 4⅝c. Pajama checks were firm except the 36½-inch, 88x88s, 4.00-yard, which changed from 5½c to 5¼-⅜c. Osnaburgs, 40-inch, 3.50-yard fell from 3¾c to 3½c.

Broadcloths were weak. The 36½-inch, 80x60s, 5.00-yard sold at 3¾c, the 38-inch, 90x60s, 4.32-yard at 4½c, the 37-inch, 4.10-yard at 4⅝c and the 112x60s 3.85-yard at 5⅜-½c.

Fancy Goods Quiet

Drills were moderately active. The 37-inch, 2.75-yard eased from 5-5⅛c to 4⅞c, and the 3.95-yard from 4⅛-4c to 3⅞c. The 39-inch twills 68x76s, 4.00-yard sold at 4⅞-¾c and the 64x72s, 4.80 yard at 4c.

In the fine and fancy goods division business consisted of the now usual run of small orders for a large variety of constructions. The price structure was generally unchanged but there were occasional sales at slight concessions. The 40-inch, combed lawns 76x72s, 9.00-yard sold at 5⅞-6c and the 36-inch, 88x80s, 9.50-yard at 6½c.

Buyers of high sley cotton filled satins for linings continue to demand spot goods only, and mills insist on contracts and they have about deadlocked. Spots of 240x72s, 41-inch with 150-denier warp and 40s two-ply combed cotton filling are offered by the mills at 46c for future delivery. Buyers decline contracts but pay 47c when and if they can find spot goods.

Mills have gradually cleaned out practically all of their spot stocks of rayon and cotton mixed serges, and the field is now clear for taking orders for future delivery.

All acetate taffetas were in demand for quick deliveries of small lots. The 84x60s sold at 28c. Rayon filled acetate warp 37-inch 112x72s moved at 28¾c.

FINANCING BY STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

State Treasurer Hurley of Massachusetts awarded to the Shawmut Corporation at 1.82 per cent, $3,000,000 Metropolitan District notes dated May 5 and payable Nov. 22, on an interest to follow for 201 days, 360-day year basis.

Other bidders were: First National Bank of Boston 1.84 per cent plus $43 premium; Bankers Trust of New York 1.92 per cent; Chase Harris Forbes Corporation 1.97 per cent plus $77; F. S. Moseley & Co., 1.98 per cent and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler 2 per cent plus $29.

BANK OF ITALY RATE

GENOA, May 3—Reduction in Bank of Italy discount rate to 5 per cent from 6 per cent steadied quotations on government bonds, while other securities were not affected owing to liquidation incident to the new month. Monetary authorities are encouraging cheaper money in expectation that it eventually will lead to a revival of business.

Travel Made Easy by Booklet

* * *

'All Aboard for the Orient' Simplified; Week-End Cruises Build Travel Lists

IN THE SHIP LANES

By FRANKLIN SNOW

Summarizing in one compact, pocket-size booklet the data on transcontinental and transpacific trips, the Canadian Pacific steamships have just issued this publication for the use of prospective travelers. After reviewing the size of its various ships and the approximate schedules between Vancouver, Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Manila, it goes on to give a list of rates between all important ports of the several ships of the line.

Information concerning baggage, passports, type of clothing to be taken in different seasons of the year is followed by a list of railroad fares from all points of North America to Vancouver, including the one-way, the nine months' round-trip, and the summer tourist rates. Fees for passport visés, customs regulations, maritime terminology, and a brief historical and geographic description of the important cities of the Orient complete the helpful document for prospective transpacific tourists.

Indian Schedules Summarized

The Cunard Line and its associate, the Anchor Line, have recently published a complete schedule of all sailings from British and continental ports to India, South Africa, Australia, and the Orient, showing the vessels leaving New York and Boston which would connect with these sailings at London, Southampton, Marseilles, and other European ports. The Cunard offers through rates in conjunction with the several connecting lines with which it works, these including the Peninsular & Oriental, British India, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Union Castle, and Orient Lines.

Traffic Records

The Cosulich Line has recently reported that its motorship Vulcania carried the largest number of passengers out of New York on any sailing to Europe thus far in 1932, when it left New York with 1057 passengers. Travel to Italy has increased with the advent of new palatial ships in that route, and the Vulcania, as well as her sister ship, the Saturnia, are among the modern vessels now plying between New York and Italian ports.

Coincidentally, the Cunard Line stated that the total number of week-end cruise passengers for the last year aggregated 13,300 persons. This having been the first year that such cruises were in operation, there was nothing to compare this figure with, although the number of passengers carried speaks for itself. The Cunard believes that a large proportion of these travelers were newcomers to Atlantic Ocean vessels.

One of the heaviest sailings was that of the Berengaria on Washington's Birthday, with 903 passengers, although the actual bookings were 1400, but many postponed their trip after a dense fog had delayed the departure of the vessel for half a day. The Mauretania took out 806 a few weeks later, and other week-end voyages have been equally prolific of traffic for the line.

Reduced Fares South

The United Fruit Line has reduced the rates from New York to the Canal Zone and the ports on the north of South America, effective with the sailing of the steamship Sixaola. Hereafter the minimum rate to these ports will be $130.

Steamship Schedules

The steamship Columbus of the North German Lloyd Line is scheduled for a four-day cruise to Nassau over the Memorial Day holiday, leaving her Brooklyn pier the morning of Friday, May 27.

A secret voyage, under sealed orders, is planned by the Canadian Pacific, with its steamship Empress of Australia leaving Southampton on Saturday, July 9, for a three-day voyage afloat. The passengers will not know where they are going until the Empress leaves port.

The motor vessel Saturnia will make a 2000-mile cruise from New York to Nova Scotia and Bermuda, departing on June 2, and returning six days later. The ship will be in Halifax for the better part of a day, and in Bermuda on a Monday, thus meeting the objection of many tourists who have been landed at that island only to find it a Sunday with all the shops closed.

The new Messageries Maritimes liner, Georges Phillipar, recently entered service between Marseilles and the Far East. This is the fifth of seven motorships built for this French company. She is of 21,500 tons, 565 feet in length, has a speed of 17.5 knots, and carries 1077 passengers in four classes. The Georges Phillipar will operate between Marseilles and Hong Kong, with intermediate stops at India and Straits Settlements, and will continue on to Shanghai and Yokohama. Novel in the ship's design is her white hull with the bridge and water line painted a pale green, while her two squat funnels are so reduced in height as to be almost unnoticeable in the general impression conveyed in pictures of the sumptuous liner.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, May 5

President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward); Bremen (12:30 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Transylvania, Anchor, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, May 6

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Westernland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Southampton, Hamburg; Conte Biancamano, Italia, for Naples, Genoa, Nice; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, for Stavanger, Bergen; Western Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast South America.

Saturday, May 7

Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; California, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Santa Barbara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, May 10

Kungsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Wednesday, May 11

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, May 8

Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; California, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, May 5

Montrose, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, Southampton, Antwerp.

Friday, May 6

Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Athenia, Anchor, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, May 5

President Pierce, Dollar, for New York, from Orient; Tatsuta Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, May 6

President Lincoln, Dollar, for Orient; Mariposa, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney.

Wednesday, May 11

Monowai, Union of New Zealand, for Wellington, Sydney.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, May 7

President Hoover, Dollar, for New York, from Orient; Mariposa, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, May 5

Hiye Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, May 7

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Friday, May 6

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Sauthampton, Cherbourg; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Kungsholm, Swedish-American, from Gothenburg; Northern Prince, Furness Prince, from east coast South America.

Saturday, May 7

President Wilson, Dollar, from Orient via California ports.

Sunday, May 8

Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton.

Monday, May 9

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Galway; Veendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Roma, Italia, from Genoa, Cannes, Naples; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Cecilia, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Olivia, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, May 10

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward); Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Chesbourg; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Western World, Munson, from east coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Monday, May 9

Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, May 6

Wilhelmina, Matson, from Honolulu; Monowai, Union of New Zealand, from Sydney, Wellington.

Monday, May 9

Santa Elisa, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, May 10

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Maui, Matson, from Honolulu.

Wednesday, May 11

Sonoma, Matson, from Sydney, Auckland.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, May 7

Santa Elisa, Grace, from New York.

Sunday, May 8

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE VANCOUVER

Monday, May 9

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr.Ago
Call loans—			
Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch, renewal rate.	3%	3%	2%
Com paper ..	3¼	3¼	2¼@2½
Bar silver	27c	27⅛c	38⅜c
Time loan—			
60 to 90 days .	1¾@2	1¾@2	1½@2
4 to 6 months	1¾@2	1¾@2	2 @2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅛@1⅜
5 months	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1⅜
6 months	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1¼	1⅛@1½

London Quotations

Call money ..	1½%	1½%	1½%
Short bills ..	1⅞@2	1⅞@2	2½@2⅝
3 mos bills ..	2 @2 1/16	2 @2 1/16	2⅛
Bar gold	113s 1d	112s 9d	84s 8¾d
Bar silver ...	16 1/16d	16 1/16d	13½d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	3½%	3½%	2½%
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Collat loans ..	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3½	Budapest	6
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	7
Kansas City ...	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia ...	3½	Oslo	5
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
San Francisco .	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9½
Athens	11	Vienna	8
Berne	2	Rome	5
Berlin	5	Tokyo	5.84
Brussels	3½	Stockholm	5
Bucharest	7	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.66⅝	$3.66½	$4.8665
Cables	3.66½	3.66¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0394¾	.0399¼	.0392
Belgium—belga ..	.1402	.1400	.139
Italy—lira	.0516	.05161/2	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.2380	.2378	.2381
Austria—schill'g ..	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone .	.2010	.2005	.268
Finland—finm'rk .	.0178	.0178	.0252
Greece—dr'chma .	.0070	.0070	.129
Holland—florin ...	.4060	.4050	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone ...	.1860	.1860	.268
Poland—sloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo .	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu ..	.0000	.0000	.5960
Spain—pesata	.0781	.0788	.193
Sweden—krona ..	.1840	.1835	.268
Swits'land—franc .	.1943	.1941	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar.	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ..	.2350	.2350	*
Shanghai—tael ...	.3050	.3550	*
India—rupee	.3713	.3743	.3650
Japan—yen	.3262	.3262½	.4984
Java—florin	.4035	.4035	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso.	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol.	.4225	.4225	.5078
South America			
Argentina—dol ...	.3581	.3581	.4245
Brazil—milreis ..	.0080	.0080	.1196
Chile—peso	.0606	.0606	.12165
Colombia—peso ..	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.3800	.3800	.40
Uruguay—peso ..	.4800	.4800	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar ...	.8928	.8950	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4035	.4040	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and par tael for Shanghai.

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC

Gross income of $9,213,502, an increase of 4 per cent over the $8,853,883 for 1930, is shown in the consolidated income account of General Gas & Electric Corporation and subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, and contained in the annual report just released to stockholders. Net income, after dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiaries, interest on funded debt and other deductions, amounted to $4,666,938, as compared with $7,975,039 for 1930.

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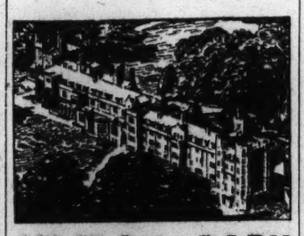

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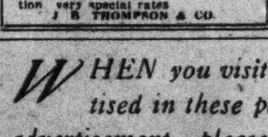
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STOCKS MOVE UNEVENLY IN DULL TRADING

Market Unable to Hold Early Gains and Tone Is Weak

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP) — A sprinkle of selling was sufficient to keep the stock market on the down grade in another listless session today.

Weakening of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets was one of the notable developments of the day in Wall Street, and generally was attributed in international banking quarters to the obstacles encountered in Washington in the way of budget balancing and the passage by the House of the Goldsborough Bill, directing the Reserve System to endeavor to restore commodity prices through manipulation of credit and currency.

Liquidation again centered in relatively few stocks, but the market closed with a heavy tone.

Rails were dull, and most pivotal industrials moved narrowly. Penney, Safeway, Industrial Rayon and Columbian Carbon lost 2 to 3, while Santa Fe, American Can, du Pont, General Foods and Procter & Gamble sagged 1 to 1½.

American Telephone and U. S. Steel held up well. Standard Oil of New Jersey was firm. Transactions approximated 900,000 shares.

Special liquidation, such as the cleaning up of bank loans on security collateral, was believed in brokerage quarters to be playing an important part in the continued heaviness of the market. Selling of Western Union was linked to the proposed federal tax on communications, but American Telephone held up better than it did yesterday. Weakness of such issues as Penney was said in sources close to the companies to reflect special selling, rather than new developments within the organizations.

Oils Are Firm

Oils were firm for a time, notably Royal Dutch and Standard of New Jersey, in response to news of the arrival of Russian oil chiefs in this country to attend an international conference in an effort to end wasteful competition in world markets. Furthermore, preliminary figures on last week's domestic crude production indicated a substantial decline. Standard Oil of California reported net for the first quarter of 22 cents a share, as reduced from 33 cents in the like period of last year. There was a notable lifting of recent pressure against Royal Dutch in foreign markets.

A private survey of leading brokerage houses by one of the larger investment trusts found the majority of the opinion that liquidation had not altogether spent itself, although a substantial minority was described as feeling that selling was about complete in many issues. Favorable factors mentioned were the Federal Reserve credit expansion program and increased confidence in banking. Unfavorable factors included uncertainty over congressional activities, continued flat business, and doubt as to the outcome of the Lausanne conference next month.

Bond Tone Better

A somewhat better tone appeared in the bond market today with the low-priced rails indicating rallying tendencies.

At the same time the United States Government list, which has been unusually steady at top figures, displayed easing inclinations. While declines in the Libertys were slight, a few of the Treasurys lost more than half a point.

A number of foreign obligations were in demand, and substantial gains in this section were in the majority. Both New South Wales 5s advanced from 2½ to around 4 points. The payment of this state's defaulted bond interest by the Commonwealth Government was credited with the Antipodean upturn. Strength was displayed by Australian 5s, Belgian 7s, both the French 7s and 7½s, German 5½s and 7s, and Japanese 6½s. British 5½s reached another 1932 high at 102¼, compared with the year's low of 90.

While there was no especial news to counteract the recession in carrier bonds, traders showed a disposition to pick up some of these issues on the theory that many of them had already discounted most of the difficulties which they may encounter. Among the modest gainers today were Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Frisco 4½s.

The utilities and industrials were disposed to steadiness. American and International Telephones advanced as did some of the oils and power and light company loans. Western Unions continued weak.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	.54⅜	.55¾	.53¼	.53⅜	−1¼
July	.57	.57¾	.55⅜	.55⅝	−1⅝
September	.59½	.60¼	.57¾	.57¾	−1½
December	.62⅝	.63⅜	.61¼	.61¼	−1¼
	Corn				
May	.28⅝	.28⅞	.27⅞	.27⅞	−1
July	.32½	.32⅝	.31⅜	.31½	−1⅛
September	.35¼	.35¼	.33⅞	.34	−1½
December	.35½	.35½	.33⅞	.34	−1½
	Oats				
May	.21¾	.22⅜	.21¾	.22⅜	a+ ⅝
July	.22	.22⅜	.21⅞	.21⅞	− ⅝
September	.22¾	.22⅞	.22¼	.22¼	− ⅝
December	.24¾	.24¾	.24½	.24¼	− ⅝
	Lard				
May	4.25a			4.22	a— .03
July	4.40b	4.40	4.32	4.32	— .08
September	4.50b	4.50	4.47	4.47	— .03

b—Bid. a—Asked.

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.60⅝	.59½	.59¾	−1
July	.62¾	.61⅜	.61⅝	— ⅜
October	.65⅝	.63⅞	.63¾	−1½

	Kansas City Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.49½	.47¼	.47½	−1
July	.50⅝	.48¾	.49	−1
September	.52⅝	.50⅝	.50⅝	−1⅜

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, May 3—Reichsbank condensed statement compares as follow (in marks, 000 omitted):

	April 30	April 23
Gold	858,800	859,900
For cur reserves	130,600	129,000
Other bills ex & chks	3,145,500	2,889,200
Advances	282,000	88,300
Circulation	4,138,100	3,875,200
Ratio	34.0%	35.5%
Bank rate	5%	5½%

Closing Prices

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 3	Last May 2
3	⅜		Abitibi Pow & P	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
24	18¾	1½	Abraham & Str	100	15¼	15½	15¼	16
93	83	7	Abraham & S pf	100	83	83	83	84
79½	56	4	Adams Express	1200	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾
7	5	.60	Adams Exp pf	100	48¼	48½	48½	
13	10¼	1	Addressograph	1100	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
16½	8½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8	8	8	
62½	35	4½	Air Reduction	3700	36⅜	35	35½	35½
16⅝	8¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	3200	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¼
3⅜	1	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1⅜	1	1	1⅛
7¾	2	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	2	2	2	2⅛
10¼	1⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	2	2	2	..
6½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	2	2	2	..
87½	52	6‡	Allied Chem	7400	53⅜	52½	52½	53
13⅝	6¾	.50	Allis Chalmers	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5	5	..	Am Ag Ch C pf	100	5	5	5	5
18½	8¾	..	Am Bank Note	400	9½	9	9	9¼
47	22	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	34½	34½	34½	..
90	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	60	60	60	62
73⅛	37¾	5‡	Am Can	19400	39¾	37¾	37¾	39⅛
129	101	7	Am Can pf	400	104⅛	101	101	105
8¾	4⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	..
26	7½	..	Am Chain pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
11	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
10½	3	..	Am European	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
3	1⅜	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	1	1	1	1
9¼	2¼	..	Am & For Pow	700	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼
38½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	200	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅝
17¼	4	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	5	5	5	5
12	6	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	5	5	5	5
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	400	17	16½	16½	16½
68	50	6	Am Ice pf	100	51	51	51	51
8½	4½	..	Am International	1400	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
16⅞	6¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1400	8⅞	8½	8½	8½
58	31	6	Am P&L 6%	400	36⅛	36	36⅛	37½
49¾	24⅜	5	Am P&L pf A	200	28⅜	28	28	31
8½	4⅜	.60	Am Radiator	5200	4⅞	4½	4*	4⅜
13	6	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6
29¼	16¼	5	Am Safety Razor	100	17	17	17	16⅞
55	25	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	25	25	25	25
85	45	7	Am Smelt R pf	100	45	45	45	45½
8⅜	4¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜
80	60	7	Am Steel F pf	100	60	59⅞	59⅞	..
36¾	30⅛	2½‡	Am Stores	5200	32½	30⅛	31¼	32½
39¼	15	4	Am Sugar Ref	100	17½	17½	17½	..
137⅝	96⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	24100	98⅝	96½	97	97¼
70	16	7	Am Type F pf	10	16	16	16	..
34½	18⅛	3	Am Wat W&E	700	19¾	19¼	19¼	..
31	18	3	Am WW&E ct	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
5⅜	2⅞	..	Am Woolen	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	700	22¾	21½	21⅞	22¾
13⅜	4½	..	Anaconda Cop	7700	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
9	3¾	..	Anaconda Wire	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
12	7½	1	Archer Daniels	400	8¾	8½	8½	8½
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	700	35	34¾	35	35
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	3600	1	1	1	1
1⅛	½	..	Armour Ill B	3300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14¼	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	1400	1½	1	1	..
2⅜	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N
8¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1400	4	4	4	..
94	35½	6	Atchison T&SF	7100	37⅝	35½	36	36¾
86	58½	5	Atchison pf	100	59	59	59	60
41½	14	4	Atlantic Coast Line	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
25½	9⅜	4	Atlas Powder	100	10	10	10	10
151¾	30¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	9400	35	30¼	30¼	34½
16	13¼	1½	Austin Nichols A	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—B—					
8½	3¼	..	Baldwin Loco	200	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
21⅜	7¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2300	8½	7¾	7¾	8
41½	11½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	11½	11½	11½	12⅛
79½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	58	58	58	58
5⅛	4	1	Barnsdall A	1700	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
43½	21½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	23	22½	22½	22½
44⅞	37	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	38	38	38	..
18¾	6¾	.60	Bendix Aviation	1100	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
24⅝	12⅛	2	Best & Co	400	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
24⅝	12⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
74	36	7	Beth Steel pf	400	36	35	35	36½
8¾	4¾	.50	Blaw Knox	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
22¼	8	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	8
43⅛	26⅜	3‡	Borden	3200	28¼	27½	27½	28
12⅝	5¾	1	Borg Warner	200	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
11½	8	..	Briggs Mfg	400	6	5⅞	6	6
50¼	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	3300	37½	35⅝	35⅝	37¼
78⅜	63⅝	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	64	64	64	..
58	46¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	1000	52	52	52	52
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	1100	26	25½	26	25
3	1⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	400	2	2	2	..
5	2⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	2⅜	2	2½	2¾
8½	4⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2¾	¾	..	Budd Mfg	300	1	1	1	1
14	7	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	7	7	7	..
4½	1½	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	..
7⅝	3¼	..	Bullard	1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
13	6¾	.80	*Burroughs Add	400	7½	7¼	7¼	..
21¾	8	2½	Bush Terminal	400	8	7¾	7¾	8
65	25	7	Bush Term deb	50	27	26½	26⅝	25¼
85	59	7	Bush T Bldrs pf	10	59	59	59	..
1¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
⅞	⅛	..	Butte & Superior	10	¾	¾	¾	..
19	7½	..	Byers	400	8	8	8	8
			—C—					
11⅞	5¾	..	Calif Packing	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	200	8	8	8	8½
20⅝	10⅝	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3100	11	10¾	10¾	11
26	15⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15½
43⅜	20	..	Case Thresh	4400	21¼	20½	20½	20¾
1⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	400	6¼	6	6	6
4	1½	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	100	2	2	2	..
12½	9½	1½	Central Aguirre	400	10	9¾	10	10
78	45	..	Central RR of NJ	100	45	45	45	..
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	700	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅝
3⅜	1½	..	Certain-Teed	100	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾
20⅜	6½	3	Chesapeake Corp	700	8¾	8	8⅛	8⅛
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3400	16¾	15⅞	16	16⅛
15½	5	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
2	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1	1	1	..
5¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅝
12⅝	4	..	Chi & N'western	700	4½	4	4	4¼
6¾	2	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	2	2	2	2
16⅜	4	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4	4	4	4
27½	7	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6¾	6½	6¾	7½
15¾	8¼	1	Chrysler	1400	8½	8½	8½	8⅞
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	400	18½	18	18	..
68	55	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	59	58	58	..
2⅛	⅜	..	City Stores	3500	¼	¼	¼	⅛
22	10	2	Cluett Peabody	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13½
31½	22	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	22	21	22	22
95	79	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	83	83	83	83
10⅞	4¾	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
30	20	8	Colo F & I pf	10	20	20	20	20
17	6¼	..	Colo Southern	100	7	7	7	..
16¼	6¼	1a	Columbine Gas	2100	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	7⅞
41⅞	18½	3	Columbian Carb	3100	22	18¼	18¾	21¾
11	7⅜	1	Comm Credit	1200	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
68⅛	55	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	58½	55	55	56
26¼	19½	3	Comm Cred A	1100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
21¾	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
10¼	5½	.60	Comm Solvents	1400	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾
4⅞	2½	.30	Comwith&So	2200	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
68¾	48	4	Consol Gas	12900	50	48⅝	48⅝	49½
10⅛	6	1	Consol Laundries	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
7½	4⅛	..	Consol Oil	3400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
96	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	81	81	81	..
1½	¼	..	Container B	100	¼	¼	¼	⅜
7	3½	..	Cont Baking A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
41	24⅜	2½	Cont Can	2100	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	25½
25¼	10⅜	2.40	Cont Insurance	800	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	11
23¾	⅞	..	Cont Motors	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	600	5	4⅞	5	5
47⅜	29⅛	3	Corn Products	1400	32⅛	32	32½	32½
23	18½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19½
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Cuba Co	400	1½	1	1	..
35½	26⅛	4	Cudahy Packing	400	26¾	26⅛	26¼	27
31	15	2	Curtis Publishing	100	17	17	17	17½
86	60	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	62	62	62	61½
2¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	2800	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
2⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	1⅝	1	1	1⅝
			—D—					
15¼	7	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7
69½	50¼	9	Del & Hudson	100	53	53	53	53
28¾	11	..	Del Lack & W	700	12	12	12	12⅜
122	80	8	Detroit Edison	400	81¾	81	81¾	81¼
85	80	7‡	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	80	80	80	..
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
24½	21⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	100	22	22	22	..
11½	7½	1	Dome Mines	700	8⅝	8½	8½	8¾
18	12	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	14
57¾	27⅝	4	du Pont de Nem	15400	28½	27⅝	27¾	28⅛
105	89¼	6	du Pont deb	100	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	..
			—E—					
87⅞	45⅜	5	Eastman Kodak	3200	48¼	45¾	46½	47½
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	4½	4⅜	4½	..
32¾	12	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	12⅜	12	12¼	12⅛
100¼	68	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	68⅛	68	68	70
2½	1⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	1½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
64	22	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	29	28	29	29
55½	19¾	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	23½	23½	23½	24¼
7¼	3	2	Eureka Vacuum	1300	3	3	3	..
			—F—					
17⅞	2½	..	Fashion Park pf	10	4	4	4	..
22	9½	1½‡	Fed Lt & Trac	100	10	10	10	..
64	42	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	43	43	43	..
10⅜	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	100	5	5	5	5
27¾	11	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1300	11½	11	11½	11⅜
15⅜	11½	1	Firestone T & R	2900	11½	11½	11¾	..
59½	48½	6	Firestone T&R pf	600	48¼	48½	48½	48¾
53	33½	2½	First Nat Stores	2100	42¼	40¾	40⅝	41⅞
			Fisk Rubber	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
82½	80	6	Florsheim S pf	100	82	82	82	..
12	4⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	5	5	5	5
21½	15	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	500	15½	15	15	15½
4½	1¼	..	Foundation	100	2	2	2	..
5⅜	2	..	Fox Film A	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
19½	13⅞	2	Freeport Texas	3800	14¾	13⅞	14¼	14⅜
			—G—					
17⅛	6½	1	Gamewell	80	7	6½	6½	7
35¾	16	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1400	16	16	16	16¾
15½	7⅜	1	Gen Asphalt	300	8½	8½	8½	8
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	300	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
105¾	91	8	Gen Baking pf	220	96	90½	90½	..
5½	1⅜	..	Gen Cable A	500	2¼	2	2	..
16½	7	..	Gen Cable pf	100	7	7	7	7½
26⅜	13⅜	1	Gen Electric	19600	13⅞	13½	13⅜	13½
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1500	11	10⅞	11	10⅜
40½	29¾	3	Gen Foods	8900	31½	29¾	29¾	31
23	13⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	800	15¼	14¾	14⅞	..
40	25¼	8	Gen Gas & E 6% A	10	33	33	33	..
25	18⅛	2.80	Gen Ital Edison	100	19	19	19	..
24⅝	10⅛	2	Gen Motors	4100	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10½
87¾	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	71	71	71	71¼
5	1½	..	Gen Pub Service	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
28⅝	12⅛	3	Gen Ry Signal	500	12⅝	12⅛	12½	12¾
1¼	½	..	Gen Realty	100	½	½	½	½
14¾	5¾	..	Gen Refractories	400	4½	4	4	..
1¼	¼	..	Gen Theat Equip	500	¼	¼	¼	¼
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	14900	14¾	13¾	13	14¼
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	51	51	51	51
3½	1¼	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1¾	1¼	1¼	..
31	9⅝	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
7	4	..	Glidden	100	4	4	4	4½
6½	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅝
19⅝	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	2300	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	12
5⅝	3⅜	..	Goodrich	100	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
18	8	..	Goodrich pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
18¾	9⅛	..	Goodyear	600	10⅝	10	10	10¼
61	33	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	34½	34½	34½	..
13½	4¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1200	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
4⅝	1½	..	Graham Paige	900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
3	⅝	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	½	½	½	..
13½	12⅜	2	Granite City Stl	400	12⅞	12½	12½	..
30¼	19⅝	1	Grant (WT)	1400	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
25	10	2	Great Nor pf	600	10	10	10	10½
13¼	6	3	Great Nor Ore	1700	7	6	6	7
1¾	⅛	..	Greyhd Corp new	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
⅛	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
8	2	..	Gulf Mobile & N	200	2	2	2	..
			—H—					
27½	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	600	26	26	27	27
2¼	1	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	1¾	1¼	1¼	1½
19	10	..	Hahn D S pf	300	10	10	10	10½
70	56	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	56	56	56	57
95	73¼	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	73¼	73¼	73¼	75
83	56	6	Hershey Choc	1100	57¾	56	56	58⅜
83	64	5	Hershey Choc pf	400	64¼	64	64¼	64
130¼	110	8.80‡	Homestake M	900	118¼	116½	116¾	..
24⅜	9¾	..	Houston Oil	500	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
8½	2½	..	Houston Oil new	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
87½	45	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	45	45	45	..
18⅛	6	1⅛	Howe Sound	800	6	6	6	..
30⅝	17¼	3½	Hudson & Man	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
11⅜	4½	..	Hudson Motor	100	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
5⅝	2	..	Hupp Motors	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
			—I—					
18¼	9⅛	..	Ill Central	700	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
38⅜	22	4	Indus Rayon	4600	25½	22	22	25
39½	14⅜	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1400	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	18
24	11		Inland Steel	300	12	12	12	12
8	4½	.50	†Insuranshare Del	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝
3½	2½	.38	Insuranshare Md	500	3¼	2½	2¾	..
14⅜	5½		Interboro Rap T	400	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½
117	75½	6‡	Int Business M	2700	80½	76	77½	80
38⅜	7¼	2	Int Cement	300	8⅝	8½	8½	..
1⅞	⅜	..	Int Combustion	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
29¾	16

PARIS BOURSE IS CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT

French Have Firmer Grip on Trading Than Any Other Country

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Critics of the stock exchange, who urge more rigid control of dealings in listed securities, find an interesting example of strict governmental regulation in the Paris Bourse.

The French Government, international bankers explain, probably has a firmer grip on security trading than the Government of any other major power. In fact, some bankers say that, because of the intimacy of this control, it is difficult to judge whether all French financial operations are based entirely upon economic conditions, or are tinctured with political purpose.

It is also pointed out that comparisons between the Paris and New York markets are difficult because dealings in the French capital amount to only a fraction of those on the big American board.

Members of the Bourse number only 70, whereas on the New York exchange they total more than 1350.

The Bourse members have an association known as the Chambre Syndicale des Agents de Change, and every sale or purchase of securities passes through its hands. It regulates trading and determines prices at which securities may be transferred. If the members feel short selling is getting out of hand, they stop it. If they feel a foreign government should not receive the benefit of French credit, they may refuse to permit trading in the bonds of that government.

The Paris Bourse is the third largest financial mechanism in the world. Unlike other similar markets, however, official stock brokers are appointed by the President of France and have the status of public officials.

The Bourse Association is closely supervised by the French Government and all its members are responsible for the liabilities of each member. Requirements for membership are unusually strict.

All must serve a period of probation and take oath as public officials. They must also post a bond of 250,000 gold francs. They may have silent partners who participate in all profits, but these are subject to losses up to the amount of their capital investments. The member himself, however, must always own at least one-fourth of the amount representing the price of his membership and of his bond.

Bourse members cannot deal personally in securities or have any capital invested in outside business ventures. Neither are they allowed to give advice on buying or selling nor can they establish branch offices.

The Bourse Association can order that certain securities be dealt in for cash only, although the normal margin rate is 25 per cent of the quoted price. In addition the Bourse has a 15-day settlement rule which compels all transactions to be cleaned up twice a month. Under this regulation short sellers are obliged to go into the market and purchase for delivery once every 15 days.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last May 3	Last May 2
475 Am & Cont.	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
1213 Am T&T	98¼	96⅝	96⅝	97
50 Avia Sec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
55 Big Sanf	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
67 Bos El	65¼	65	65	65
20 Bos & Alb	91	91	91	88
10 B&M pr pf	28	27½	27½	
5 Bos Prop	128	128	128	
25 Cal & Hec	2	2	2	
200 Cop Range	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
25 E G&F pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
80 E G&F prpf	58	56	56	
393 Edison Elec	135	132⅞	132⅞	135
75 Em Asso	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
94 First Nat S	42	40¼	40¼	41¾
100 Gen Capital	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
25 Gen Elec Sp	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
100 Int Button	9½	9½	9½	
50 Mass Util	1½	1½	1½	
80 Nash	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
207 NE Tel	90	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
100 No Butte	.26	.26	.26	.27
5 Old Colony	80¼	80¼	80¼	
85 Old Dominion	.25	.25	.25	
40 Pac Mills	6	6	6	
50 Pub Util	.10	.10	.10	
620 Quincy Min	.50	.50	.50	.50
540 Shawmut	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
10 Stone Web	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25 Sull Mach	5	5	5	
500 Starrett Corp	1½	1½	1½	
266 Swift Inter	18¾	17	17	20
250 Swift & Co	13¾	12	12½	14
60 Torrington	30	30	30	30
745 Uni Found	1⅛	1	1	
380 Uni Shoe	.32	31¾	32	31⅞

BONDS

$1000 Chi Jct 4s	79	79	79	79

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	29¼	31¼	*Liberty	3½	5½
City	35	37	Manhattan	20	22
Columbus	35	37	Merchants		70
Commercial	118	126	People's		200
Fifth Av	1350	1450	Penn Ex	8	12
First, N. Y.	1340	1340	Public	19¾	21¾
Flatbush		30	Textile		30
Grace		500	Trade Bank		50
Harriman	1320	1420	Yorkville	25	35
Lafayette	8	12			

*Merged with Harriman Bank. Quotation for minority stock.

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Banca C I	154	162	Fulton	220	250
Bk Eur T	49½	51½	Guaranty	238	243
Bk N Y & T	298	318	Irving	16⅛	17⅜
Bronx	13	18	Kings Co	2180	2280
Brooklyn	165	180	Law Tie & G	48	53
C Hanover	108	112	M'facturers	24½	26½
Chemical	71	73	New York	78	79
Corn Exchg	49½	52½	Title Guar	38	41
County	20	22	Unit States	1350	1450
Empire	22	24			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	26	28	Merchants	260	275
N Shawmut	21	22½	Second Nat	80	84
Atlantic Na	6	8	Webstr&Atls		80
State St Tr	6	8			

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ct Republic	69	72	Harris T&S	248	254
Chi Ex Com	12	14	Northn Trst	285	290
Cont Ill Bk	88	90	Peoples T&S		75
First Nat	162	165	Strauss Nat	100	110

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 3—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	May2	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	.82⅝	$ .70½	$ .94
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.48¼	.47	.73⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.33¼	.33¼	.49
Flour	4.30	4.50	4.70
Beef, family	13.25	13.25	17.75
Pork	16.50	16.50	28.50
Lard	.0500	.0510	.0880
Cotton Mid up	.0565	.0605	.0955
Zinc	.0265	.0270	.0335
Iron	15.50	15.50	17.75
Steel bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	30.00
Copper	.05¾	.05¾	.09¼
Tin	.3010	.3025	.3335
Rubber	.03	.0310	.0400
Sugar	.0380	.0390	.0440
Lead	.0300	.0300	.0400
Print cloth	.02¼	.02⅜	.0400

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 12:05 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	73	73
Albany PWP 6s '48	38	38
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	13½	14
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	11¾	11¾
Alleghany Corp. 5s '50	10⅝	10⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	72	71¾
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	20½	20½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	44	44
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	73	73
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	26¼	26⅜
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68	68
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69	69
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	47⅛	47⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83½	83½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Amer T&T 4s '38	100	100
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102	102⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '80	98¾	98⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	98⅜	98⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104⅛	104
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	82	82
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	58½	58½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	15	15
Armour & Co 4½s '39	65	65
Armour Co of Del 5½s '43	56⅝	56
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	54	54
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	84¾	84½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	79	79
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85¼	84⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	81¾	81
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94¼	94¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	98½	98½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	71⅛	71⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '43	47	45
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	26¼	25
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	36	35
Balt G Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	57	57
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	34⅞	33½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	42½	42½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	53	53
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅜	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103	103
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	72	71
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	79	79
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	20	20
Boston & Maine 5s '55	55	55
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	8¼	8¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	83½	82¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	72	72
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97¼	97¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	95¾	95¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	43	43
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	54¼	54¼
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	81¼	81¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	3	3
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	79	77¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	81	81
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	84½	84½
Can Nat Ry 5s 1ct '69	84⅞	84¾
Can North 4½s '35	92⅛	92⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	98
Can Pacific 4½s '60	63	63
Can Pacific 5s '54	68⅛	68⅛
Can SS Ltd 6s '2	28	28
Cen Hud Gas 5s	100	99¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	73¼	73
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	78	78
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	83½	83⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47	47	44½
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101¼
Chi & O 4½s B	74⅛	74¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	86¼	85¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12	11½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99¾	99¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	33¾	33¾
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	60	60
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	66	66
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	22¾	22
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	30	30
Chicago @ Nw 4¾s cv '49	13¾	13
Chicago @ Nw 5½s '37	67	67
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	63½	63½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¼	14⅛
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	19	17
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109½	109¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70	69
Childs Co 5s '43	23¾	23½
Chile Copper 5s '47	35	34
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	90	89½
Cin Unt 5s	99	98½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	56	56
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	75	75
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	65½	65½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	79	79
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34	34
Colo Industrial 5s '34	35	35
Columbia Gas & S Co 5s deb '61	66¼	65
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	67½	67
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	67½	67
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	84	83½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83½	83¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	18½	18½
Con Gas 4½s '51	93½	93½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	102¾
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	102	101½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	14	14
Corn Products 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	68½	68½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '30	1⅜	1⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	25½	25
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	18½	18½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	38½	38
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15	14
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94⅝	94¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	70½	70¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	82	82
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97½	97½
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s	96⅞	96⅞
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	25	25
Erie RR ref 5s '67	23	22¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	23	22¼
Erie (Pa) cpl 4s '51	99½	99½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	10	10
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	48½	48½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44	44
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s' 37	99	99
Gen Riv 6s	85	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4	3¾
Goodrich 6s '45	45	45
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	80	80
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	66	65
Gotham S Hos '36	70	70
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	94½	94½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97⅞	97⅞
Great Northern 4¼s '61	80	80
Great Northern 7s '73 C	60	60
Great Northern 7s '36 A	71	68½
Hackensack Water Co 4s	86	86
Houston Oil 5½s '40	52	51
Hudson Coal 5s 'C2	29¼	29
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	45¼	45
Hudons & Man rfg 5 '57	76¾	76½
Humble Oil 5½s '37	99¼	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103	103
Ill Central 4s '53	42¾	42⅜
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	45	45
Ill Central 4¼s '66	33	32¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	38½	38½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	40	38
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	72	72
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	30	30
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	34½	32½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	4¼	4
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47¾	47½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sts '66	47¾	47¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	58½	58
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	24	24
Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52	26¼	26¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5	5
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	41	41
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47½	47½
Int Paper 5s '55	20	19½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	28½	28½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	26¾	26
Inv Eq Corp 5s A	65½	65
Kendall Co 5½ ww '48	49	48
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94	93¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	54	54
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83½	83
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	78	78
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	67	67
Lack Steel con 5s '50	81¾	81½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	73	73
Laclede Gas 5½s D	52	52
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73	73
Lake S hore & MS 3½s reg	67	67
L'Aultaro 6s '54	2⅛	2⅛
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	45	45
Lehigh Val Term 5s Ry	90	90
Loew's Inc 6s '41	76	76
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	35¼	35¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98¼	98¼
L&N 4s '40	83¾	83¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	50	50
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	62	62
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	31½	31
Manila Sol 4s '39	53¼	53¼
Marion Steam S 6s	31¼	31¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	58¾	58¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	95	95
Metro Water 5½s '50	37	37
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90	90
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	42	42
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	43	43
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	68½	68½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11¾	11¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28	28
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	28½	27¾
Mo Pacific 5s M '80	28	28
Mo Pac 5sific I '81	28¼	28
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	10½	10½
Namm Sons 6s '43	75	75
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	87½	86¼
Nat Steel 5s	73	72
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	65½	66½
N O T & M 5½s '54	21	21
N O Term 4s	61½	61
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	73½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	72	71½
NYC&HR 4½s ds '34	71	71
NYC&HR 4½s N	48	47
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	48	46½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50¼	50¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	66	66
NYC L SL con 3½s '97	85½	85½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17	17
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	21	20
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	26½	26
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35¼	35
NY Edison 5s '44	103½	103
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109¾	109¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	58	58
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	81½	81½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	79
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48¾	46¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	86¼	86¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	103½
NY Steam Corp '56	93½	93½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	30	30
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	100
Niag Lock & O 5s '35	95	95
Niag Share 5½s '50	87¼	87¼
NNorf & W con 4s '96	88	88
North Am Co 5s '61	76	76
Nor Am Ed 5½s '72	73¾	73¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58¾	58¾
Nor Pacific 4s '97	70⅝	70⅝
Nor Pacific 4½s B 2047	67¼	67
Nor States Pow 5½s A '41	95¼	95
Nor States Pow 6s D '41	101	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	71	71
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Pan-Am Pet 5½s '34	101⅛	101⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	27	27
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	18	18
Paramount Fam 5½s 6s '47	31	30
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '31	85	84¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	89	89
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	55	55
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	69	69
Penn Railroad gen 6s '68	80¾	80¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98	98
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s	93½	93⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	54½	54
Philadelphia Co 6s '67	74½	74
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90⅞	90⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	100	100
Phil & RRead C&I 6s '49	38	36½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	48½	47½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	96	95
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	11	10½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91½	91½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '85	101⅛	101⅛
Pub Svs E&G 4½s '67	98	98
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98	97¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	67½	67½
Purity Baking 5s '48	60	60
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	5¾	5¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	40¼	40¼
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	37¾	37¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	17½	16¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11½	10¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	17½	17½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	60½	60
Seaboard A L 4s ct	2¾	2¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	67	66¾
Shell Union 5s '47	62¼	62⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	62½	62⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86¼	86
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97¼
Smith A O 6½s '23	99¼	99¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	47¼	47⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	70½	70
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	40	40
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	40	38½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	39	37½
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	70	70
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	30¼	30
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101⅝	102¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅜	101¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	19	19
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	92	91
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	63	62½
Texas Corp 5s '44	76	75¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	19¼	19
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101	101
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90⅜	90⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	79¼	79¼
United Co 6s '47	35½	35
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	58	58
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	72	70½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23½	23
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	23	23
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	1	1
Va El & Pow 5½s	94	94
WWabash RR 1st 5s '39	40	40
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	11½	11½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101¼	100¼
Western Electric 5s '44	97½	97⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	43	43
Western Union R E 4½s '50	61	60
Western Union 5s '51	41	40
Western Union 6½s '36	60	60
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	41	41
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	10	10
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	81¾	81
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	57	57
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	56⅜	56¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last May 3	Last May 2
3½s '47	106.31	106.17	100.17	101
1st 4¼s '47	101.27	101.20	101.20	101.25
4th 4¼s '38	102.32	102.17	102.17	102.21
US 3s '55	93.30	93.9	93.9	93.10
US 3½s '49	98.16	94.20	94.20	95.15
US 3½s '43 Mar	98.25	98.12	98.12	98.22
US 3½s '43 June	98.20	98.12	98.12	98.24
US 3½s '47	98.21	98.10	98.10	98.25
US 3¼s '56	101.24	100.6	100.12	100.28
US 4s '54	102.28	102.15	102.16	102.26
US 4¼s '52	106	105.30	105.20	105.31

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last May 3	Last May 2
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	30¼	30		
Antioquia 7s A '45	5½	5½		
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	43	43		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49½	49¼		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51	49½		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50	49½		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	51¾	51¾		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	49¼	49¼		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50	48¼		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49¼	49¼		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	49½	49½		
Australia 4½s '56	52	51¾		
Australia 5s '55	55¾	54¾		
Australia 5s '57	55¾	55		
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	32	31¾		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	35½	33½		
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	32	32		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	75½	75		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94½	94½		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91	90¼		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96	95¾		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96¾	96		
Bergen (City) 8s '45	19¾	19¾		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	19¾	19¾		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	23¼	23¼		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	22½	22½		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	27½	27½		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	29	28		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	27	27		
Bogota (City) 8s '45	11⅞	11¾		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4	4		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5	5		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103⅜		
Brazil 6½s '25-'57	15½	15		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15¾	15½		
Bremen 7s '35	38	37		
Brisbane 6s '50	46½	46½		
Brisbane 5s '57	38	38		
Brisbane 5s '58	41	40		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16	15¼		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25	23½		
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	24	24		
Canada (om) 4½s '36	94¾	94½		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78¼	78¼		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95¾	95		
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	26	26		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6	6		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	5½	5½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	6½	6		
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	32	32		
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	31⅝	31⅝		
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	31⅝	31⅝		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	17½	17½		
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	60	60		
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	36½	36½		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	35	35		
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	68½	68½		
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91	90		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73¼	73¼		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	6¼	6		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	69	68¼		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	77⅜	77¼		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	86½	86½		
Dutch El 6s '47	86½	86		
Dutch El sf 6s '62	82½	82½		
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37½	37½		
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	81½	81½		
Finland 5½s '58	48	47		
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	50	50		
Finland (Rep) 5½s '56	49	49		
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	83½	83¼		
French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅛	116⅞		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¾	121¼		
Golsenkirchen Min 6s '34	30½	30		
German 7s '49	58½	57½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	28¾	28		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	26	25½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	26½	25		
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	18	18		
Germ Con Elec 6s '45	29	29		
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35¼	34¾		
Greek 7s '64	23	23		
Hansa 6s '39 ww	15	15		
Harpen 6s '40 ww	25½	25		
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	18	18		
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	15½	15½		
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	15⅝	15⅝		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	76¼	75½		
Italy (King) 7s '51	87¾	86⅝		
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	66½	66		
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	77	76		
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	56½	56¾		
Jap

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BLACKPOOL, Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables, electric light throughout, hot & cold running water all rooms; moderate terms. Tel. 3491.

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RELIABLE HOME—Ideal for Children
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LIVERPOOL or district—Secretary-chauffeuse, or either; thoroughly experienced, excellent references. MISS SLOAN, 623 West Derby Rd., Liverpool

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate bed-sitting rooms from 2½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

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CLARENDON MANSIONS
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Moderate terms. Comfortable and under personal supervision of Proprietress.
TELEPHONE 928

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel) — Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot & cold water, gas & electric fires; personal supervision MR. & MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR. Tel. 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, GLENCAIRN MANOR Manor Rd.—Modernized, refurnished, hot & cold water, gas fires all bedrooms; 1 minute sea; terms 3½-4½ gns. Phone 1093. Grams "Premier." Props.: MR. & MRS. J. F. HOUGH.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 369.

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BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot & cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

CHESTER, Windsor Hotel, City Road, near L. M. S. & G. W. station; comfortable temperance hotel, near centre of city; personal supervision; terms moderate. Proprietress, MRS. STONELY, Tel. 416.

CRANFORD HOTEL
LONDON ROAD, BROMLEY, KENT
Tel Ravensbourne Proprietress
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RYDE, Isle of Wight, Wight Hall—Private hotel facing sea, sunny lounge; dancing, billiards, tennis; gas fires; 36 bedrooms, terms moderate, MRS. K. GRINSTEAD.

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LONDON
Regina, 8 Leinster Gdns., Hyde Park, W. 2—Exceptionally bright house, hot & cold water, gas fires, liberal table, from 2½ guineas, no extras. Paddington 3891.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, constant hot water; single from 45/- double 4 gns. Resident proprietor.

LONDON—Paying guests; charming position, easy access City & West End; quiet, real home comforts; good food; nice garden. MRS. BRADFORD, 11 Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15. Phone: Putney 3906.

LONDON, 88 Redcliffe Gardens, Earls Court—Bed-sitting rooms with breakfasts, baths & service; 2 gns. single, 3 gns. double. Flaxman 5228.

LYME REGIS. THE BAY HOTEL. First-class.
24 bedrooms. Hot and cold running water.
THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE PARADE.

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RAMSDALE FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL
PRIVATE GARAGE A. A. & R. A. C.
BELMONT ROAD, SOUTH CLIFF TEL. 363

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YORKSHIRE, HALIFAX — Wanted, capable housemaid for Halifax; Christian Scientist preferred; references Box M-363, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Under personal supervision of Mr. A. WILD, late General Manager Cont. Savoy and Mena House, Cairo, and Baur au Lac, Zurich.

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PERFECTLY situated, well furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts, hot and cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day; 3 to 5 gns. per week.
14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2478

SOUTH KENSINGTON
Sussex Chambers, 12 & 14 Harrington Rd. One minute museums, 'buses, tubes all parts, Christian Science church. Delightful rooms, running hot & cold water, gas fires. Bed, breakfast, bath from 38/6 single. Lounge. Central heating.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Hotel—Central heating, gas fires; highly recommended for quiet, restful holiday, near Christian Science churches. Telephone 300011.

SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL—Promenade; fully equipped; electric lift; orchestra; 3 tennis courts; garage; golf. Tel. 4141. Grams "Marine."

SOUTHPORT, Dunvowan Private Hotel—Quiet, comfortable home; special winter terms. Tariff PROUDFOOT. Tel. 2737.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON 4 MILES — Rest, comfort, peace; gloriously situated country mansion; 30 bedrooms; 46 acres; beautiful ground; spring terms from 3½ gns. MR. & MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

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TORQUAY, "Farnborough," Castle Road—Board residence; south aspect; excellent cuisine, personal supervision; terms from 2½ gns. Phone 3178. Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

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Sea front; hot & cold water & gas or electric fires in bedrooms; good food; moderate inclusive terms.

GERMANY

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Homelike; running water
Rooms from Mk. 3.- to Mk. 4.50

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PENSIONE CASELLI, 12B Lung'Arno Amerigo Vespucci, Florence—Enchanting position, all modern comforts, moderate price, excellent cuisine.

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ROME, Hotel Windsor—Late headquarters of the American Exp. Forces in Italy; first class family hotel.

SCOTLAND

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Centrally situated. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Phone 25494. Garage.
Mrs. Johnson.

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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cause and Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Binghamton, N. Y.

VISITING in a certain woman's home, a man was pleased at the enthusiasm with which the mother spoke of her boy, who was not just at the moment at home.

"You must stay till you see my son," she urged. "He is the finest and the best boy! I cannot let you go without seeing him, for I know you will like him."

The visitor remained until the son came back home, and then he was almost sorry he had, for the boy was far from handsome and was as awkward as he was homely. He could not understand how the mother could be so wrapped up in that unprepossessing youth, and he went away disappointed, so far as that part of his visit was concerned.

A few years afterward, the same man happened into a church one Sunday morning. Whom should he find in the pulpit but the boy whose mother had so lifted him up years ago! The visitor was almost ready to slip out of the church. What could be expected of so unpromising a young man?

The sermon to which he listened, however, was a revelation to him of genius and ability all unexpected. It impressed him so deeply that he determined to wait till the service was over and have a moment's conversation with the minister. Holding him by the hand after the sermon was done and they were alone, the stranger asked, "How could you do it? Your sermon was one I never shall forget."

With a gracious smile the young man answered, "My mother loved it into me."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Genera (V. B. W., who asks that an "apparent confliction be corrected." He points out that in the footnotes in Webster's New International Dictionary the word is pronounced *jen'-er-a*, with first *e* as in jet, second as in maker, *a* as in sofa, but in the regular part of the dictionary, under "genus," the plural "genera" is pronounced *jen'-e-ra*, with first *e* as in jet, second "quick-long" as in descend, *a* as in sofa)—This conflict has been referred to the publishers of the dictionary, and their reply follows:

Genera, plural of *genus*, is pronounced with a more or less obscured sound of the second *e*. Formerly, when *genera* was used as a Latin word, this *e* was kept distinct, but in common usage it generally drops into the neutral sound of *e* in maker.

The first pronunciation cited by the inquirer is obviously the generally accepted one, and readers using the unabridged Webster's will be warranted in making the proper notation in the dictionary.

Rayon (E. W. B.)—The principal application of this word is to "a glossy fiber, resembling silk, made by forcing cellulose through minute holes and drying the filaments in air or chemicals; also, a fabric woven from this material." The derivation is from the French *rayon*, "beam, ray." The preferred pronunciation is *ray'-on* (*a* long as in *ace*, *o* short as in odd).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Parallelopiped Puzzle:
Engage, efface, entire, Europe, ermine, effuse, empire, endure, Erie, ease, edge, Elbe.

In Lighter Vein

Thin Slices

Foreman: "How is it that the other boy makes such a very thin joint with his mortar?"

Bricklayer's Apprentice: "Habit, sir. He's been working in a sandwich shop."—*Pages Gaies.*

The Testing Time

Prospective Employer (handwriting expert): "Well, let me see your character references."

Maid: "I thought you'd like to get it straight, so I've brought along some samples of my writing."

Careful Typist

"Speaking of typists," writes C. E. S. (and may his tribe of joke contributors increase), "did you hear of the stenographer who was so conscientious that she could not mail circular letters unless she put them in round envelopes?"

The Cause

"What's happened, George?" she asked her husband, who had got out of the car to investigate.

"Puncture," he said briefly.

"You ought to have been on the lookout for this," was the helpful remark. "You remember the guide warned you there was a fork in the road."—*Tit-Bits.*

Judge

"Don't forget, dear, to bring home the divots to patch up our lawn."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS infirmity of purpose that is responsible for most of our failures.
—ELIZABETH GIBSON.

All Nature

Wood Anemone
(Anemone quinquefolia)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Wood margins of eastern Quebec to Minnesota, south to Georgia and the southwest Rocky Mountain ranges. Escaped from cultivation elsewhere.

Distinguishing features: A low herb with a simple stem rising from a thick, whitish or brown rootstalk—the circle of bracts surrounding the single flower being of three long-stemmed, three-cleft leaves. Sepals from four to seven, oval in shape, white (often tinged with purple outside).

When Whittier talks of how the "wind-flowers sway against the throbbing heart of May," he alludes to a tradition which dates back to the christening of certain "wind-shaken" plants by a poet-botanist of ancient Greece. The story relates that the flower sprang from the tears of Venus shed over Adonis. Pliny identified the tradition with the classic anemone, which "opens at the wind's bidding." Even the name is Greek in origin, for "anemone" comes from the word for "wind, breath, or spirit."

The anemone belongs to the same family as the liverleaf, marsh marigold, hepatica, and buttercups, and these plants are alike in possessing a colorless and usually acrid juice, many flower petals, or if these are missing, many sepals which look like petals and are colored similarly to that of an ordinary corolla, and all possess leaves which are often dissected, their stems enlarged at the base. The family Ranunculaceæ (or Crowfoot) is a large one indeed, its flowers seeming to show a decided preference to yellow or white.

The rue anemone differs from the wood anemone in having a cluster of flowers instead of one, and in having a cluster of tubers. The flower stem has a circle of leaflets forming an involucre. Both of these species are common to most eastern woods and are pollenated by early bees and bee-like flies.

Many point to anemones and skunk cabbages as first among the spring flowers and the true harbingers of spring, but there seems to be no consistent "first" among the flowers. Some years when the cold days last through March and into April, the shadbush, wake robins, arbutus, and a whole host of violets and other things arrive first.

The Children's Corner

Having Fun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A True Story

PEGGY was a tiny black dog with long, silky hair, and she belonged to Philip, a little boy not yet old enough to go to school. Philip lived with his grandmother, who went away in her auto every day after breakfast to business, and left Philip and Peggy and the house in the care of Laura, the housekeeper. Laura kept the house clean, and made the beds, and cooked the meals, and washed the dishes, and took care of Philip and Peggy, so you can imagine she was a very busy woman. Nevertheless, she found time to play with Philip, who was very found of "having fun," as he called it. Peggy liked "having fun," too, and ir that way they were both alike, although one was a boy and the other a little black dog.

Now, of all kinds of fun, the thing Peggy liked best was to go riding in the automobile, which she couldn't do very often, because Grandmother used it. And, of all kinds of fun, the thing Philip liked best was to hide and let Laura find him. He would crawl under the bed, or hide behind a door, or wrap himself in the folds of a curtain, and keep as still as a mouse until Laura, going about her work, would come across his hiding place and run after him till they were both tired and laughing. It was such fun!

One day when the doorbell rang and Laura went to the door, Philip darted out and thought what fun it would be to hide and let Laura find him. So he ran down the street and on to a vacant lot, where he hid among the bushes. Laura ran after him, calling him to come back, but he stayed in hiding, while she passed him by, for he wanted her to find him, as she did in the house. Poor Laura! She was very busy, so she turned home, after asking the policeman on the corner to look out for Philip. Philip stayed in hiding till he was tired and hungry, too. Then, when he came out, he didn't quite know which way to take to get home. Finally the policeman saw him and took him home, and both he and Laura were glad.

When Grandmother came home, she asked Philip why he ran away, but Philip said he didn't run away, he was just "having fun," and he wanted Laura to find him. Grandmother tried to show him that it wasn't fun for Laura, but Philip didn't seem to understand until a few days later, when Peggy taught him. And this was the way of it:

Peggy had disappeared, and Philip couldn't find her anywhere! He had looked all over the house, and at last he felt so sorry that he began to cry.

"Come Philip," said Grandmother, for it was Sunday and Grandmother was home, "we will go for a ride, and perhaps Peggy will appear." So they went to the garage, and there they found Peggy, sitting in the auto, for the door had been left open, waiting for the ride she so much loved.

"You see, Philip," said Grandmother, "Peggy was just having her fun, the way you were having yours, when you ran out of the house to hide from Laura. It was fun for Peggy, but not for you."

Then Philip understood that when we want to have fun with other people we must be sure it is fun for them as well as for ourselves. So Peggy taught Philip a good lesson.

The Adventures of Waddles

1.
WHEN IN THE PARK, NOT ON A STREET, I FELT THE SOD MOVE NEAR MY FEET.
2.
IN FACT, I SAW IT RISE AS THOUGH SOME RESTLESS CREATURE WERE BELOW.
3.
THEN MR. MOLE APPEARED. SAID HE, "THIS IS NO EARTHQUAKE, PARDON ME.
4.
"I HEARD THE WADDLE OF YOUR FEET SO HASTENED FORTH MY FRIEND TO GREET."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fish Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The names of three missing fish, written in the spaces as indicated, will enable you to spell: 1, To cause to shiver. 2, To treat tenderly. 3, One who works with wood.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Model or Menace?

NEVER perhaps have Communist methods of propaganda been more dramatically contrasted than in the Soviet celebration of May Day. The parade in Moscow of 60,000 crack troops, backed by 300 airplanes and all the latest monsters of mechanized warfare, was a tremendous show of military might. But perhaps more impressive was the march of 1,000,000 workers and their children which followed, particularly if it is coupled with the simultaneous opening of the Dnieprostroy, the world's largest hydroelectric plant.

The military demonstration probably was meant as much for home as for foreign consumption. Just now the Stalin régime is not going in for threatening gestures against neighbor nations. But the military display may be taken as a symbol of the "world offensive" propaganda plan for communizing the globe against its will. On the other hand, the march of the industrial army and the turning on of current in the gigantic power plant symbolize rather an effort to make the Soviet an economic model for mankind.

Today fears of a militant spread of Communism have somewhat abated. May Day demonstrations in other parts of the world this year were almost complete fiascoes. In most nations the seed sown by Red agents in the soil of economic distress has not flowered, even in the forcing bed of depression. Communist agitation is pestiferous but picayunish. Only in a few places has it developed a political party such as that in Germany.

And few statesmen seem to fear that the great military machine built by Moscow will be used for something besides defense. Indeed, Russia has recently led the way in arranging mutual nonaggression pacts with neighboring nations, pacts which are looked upon as valuable steps in the pacification of Europe. And Moscow has been notably slow to wrath over Japanese encroachments on the Soviet sphere of influence in the Far East.

The truth is that Moscow has been rather busy right at home. The Five-Year Plan has faltered. Soviet leaders have found that a Communist state was not immune to a world economic crisis. And that Communism in practice might be less perfect than Communism on paper. Indeed, instead of communizing a capitalist world they have found themselves forced to revert to certain capitalist methods, such as payment according to merit.

And there are indications, also, that the more far-sighted Soviet leaders have recognized that the most effective propaganda would consist in proof of their own system. If Communism has anything to offer the world, it will present itself in more persuasive form if it stands forth as a model rather than a menace. Politically undermining other governments is a less effective penetration than demonstrating the value of economic planning.

Communism may still be a menace. It has clearly failed to free itself from some forms of oppression which are as odious to most men as any abuses of capitalism. And it has by no means made a complete conquest of economic forces. Russia has far to go before it will stand as an acceptable model for other nations. But some useful things have been achieved by the Soviet. Most of them fall in the economic rather than the political field. And what is good in Russia will spread most rapidly if the Soviet demonstrators use the Dnieprostroy rather than the Red Army method of "teaching."

Another Lion for Æsop

THERE sometime may be found a fable in fact, with the lion—as in Æsop's day—again playing principal rôle in a story with an unmistakable moral. An attempt was made the other evening to broadcast from a Boston radio station a performance of the King of Beasts. Whether the microphone—that intimidation of the mighty—was a mouthpiece that Leo at once recognized as more formidable than his own, or whether he merely decided to "do his stuff" in his own inimitable way, may never be known. What is quite evident, however, is that the lion cut capers not usually witnessed in radio studios.

He jumped through plate-glass windows and committed other feline misdemeanors that apparently struck terror to the hearts of a fair-sized gathering of onlookers. It is reported that to showmen and the radio technicians, who went on with their work, he was just another lion, which, however, to most of the spectators, seemed one too many to be loose.

The following morning Boston newspapers gave an account of the unaccountable behavior of friend Leo, including a list of persons somewhat the worse off, physically, for their attendance at the studio. Of course, it is usual to suppose a lion would not mingle with human beings to their advantage. But the list of those injured disclosed an interesting, nay, a significant, fact. Not one had suffered from Leo's claws, but some had been the victims of the crowd's panic.

Perhaps some would say Leo was responsible for the panic. Others might hold that those who attempted to put him "on the air" were responsible. At any rate, it seems Leo had no intention of inflicting injury on anyone. He merely became excited—which fact other amateur radio speakers can account for readily. Nevertheless, newspapers had to report several minor casualties that might have been avoided.

Æsop probably would consider it unnecessary to append a moral.

Alice Economics

THE arrival of the original Alice in the United States to take part in the Lewis Carroll centennial celebrations will bring flooding back childhood memories of a book that never grows stale. Never was its topsy-turviness more appropriate than in the world of today. Alice said that the cause of the lightning was the thunder, and then hastily corrected herself: "I mean the other way." It was an answer that has made Alice the economiste who presides over the Way Out of the Business Cycle.

Maladjustment between consumption and production is the explanation of the business cycle. Either we produce too much or we don't consume enough. Which is right? The question began to agitate lay as well as professional thought more than two years ago, but it has been sidestepped by policy, which has adopted the Wonderland way out by limiting both production and consumption simultaneously. Production has been limited by such means as plowing cotton under, throwing fish back into the sea and destroying harvested crops. Consumption has been limited by such devices as wage cutting and dividend passing. So we have got back to the situation that caused the question to be asked.

But is it exactly the same? The Sheep sees the difference between 1929 and 1932. "Crabs and all sorts of things," he says, "plenty of choice. Only make up your mind. What *do* you want to buy?" A lack of inclination to buy has been joined to a lack of ability to buy. Curbing consumption must inevitably bring this result among consumers who feel they may be the next to be curbed. Hence, as to goods:

> Thick and fast they came at last
> And more, and more, and more.

Wonderland now sees another argument developing. Does inflation cause inflation or deflation? Inflation of course should cause inflation. When you say a thing, that fixes it, said the Red Queen. But then it might not. Inflation in the Federal Reserve System, the source of productive inflation, has been accompanied by deflation, with banks unwilling to lend and business unwilling to borrow.

A professor has just told a congressional committee that consumer inflation through expansion of Treasury currency might equally cause deflation. If you increase the currency, people might hoard it—that is, take it out of circulation, which would be deflation. Or they might lose faith in the currency altogether and exchange their currency holdings for gold, and then "the more there is of mine, the less there is of yours," or more properly ours. There would not be enough to go around, which would mean thoroughgoing deflation.

The answer to the question that Alice propounded, "whether you *can* make words mean different things," is therefore that you can.

The point was clearly seen by the Gnat. "What's the use," he asked, "of their having names if they won't answer to them?" No use at all. For we must say what we mean and mean what we say. Humpty Dumpty had the right idea of the way out of Wonderland. "The question is, Which is to be master, that is all," he said. That *is* all. Which is to be master, men or things?

Have Americans Gone Soft?

M. ANDRÉ CITROEN'S description of American industrialists as "not trained to fight against difficulties of all sorts" will not strike a new chord in the United States. The noted French automobile manufacturer, who spoke the other day over a radio hook-up that carried his voice from Paris to America, was merely saying in so many words what a laconic Yankee probably would boil down to one—"soft." And it is all too evident that many Americans in these harder days are inclined to characterize themselves with that word. They agree in substance with M. Citroen. But they should heartily disagree with him.

William James has pointed out that "most of us continue living unnecessarily near our surface." Experience and thought enabled him to see that underlying the store of strength and courage which is ordinarily called upon are great reserves of energy and ability. "Men the world over," he says, "possess amounts of resource which only very exceptional individuals push to their extremes of use."

In the last two and a half years many persons have had experiences which make it unnecessary for them to turn to William James's words. They have discovered for themselves something of that unsuspected capacity which he likens to a runner's "second wind."

Bruce Barton, in the April issue of Redbook Magazine, tells of a certain professional worker who thought in 1929 that he had enough money and had practically retired, but who today is working as hard as he did twenty years ago, doing better work and looking younger. He tells also of a husband and wife who, after having been "almost smothered in luxury," are today starting all over again in a little apartment—but in that mental state which can and should recur in people as spring does through the years.

One may add to this many examples showing the presence of the source of supply and contentment. For instance, there is being told among friends in a New England city the story of one breadwinner who two years ago found himself "let out of" an excellent position in the wool business. He eventually took up the selling of vacuum cleaners from door to door and not long ago was being considered for an important position in his new line of work.

These are just a few of thousands of Americans who are done with telling themselves they are "soft." The records of the last year show innumerable instances of grit, ingenuity and the discovery of latent ability. Perhaps American industrialists have further need to discover these qualities for themselves and to bring them out among those workers with whom they come into contact.

Of course, they will regard M. Citroen's remarks not so much as from a Frenchman to Americans as just between industrialists. But they may be prompted to point out that there are more cars per hundred of population in the United States than anywhere else in the world, greater road mileage than in all Europe, more automobiles per mile than in any other large country, and that lower prices—which M. Citroen assails—have taken the automobile out of the luxury class in the United States and distributed its benefits far and wide.

However, it may be M. Citroen has done his American fellow-industrialists a good turn. His challenge may awaken them to what they have already accomplished and so inspire them to go forward—as indeed a few already are doing—with long and confident strides.

Argentine Opera Counting Costs

WITH the arrival of winter in Argentina, the citizens of Buenos Aires are concerned over the immediate future of their opera. The city officials have announced that the plans for the customary performances in the municipally owned auditorium must be canceled, while the people strenuously protest against being deprived of a pleasure they consider an inalienable right. The same factors which made the future of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City uncertain are seriously threatening the present season in Buenos Aires.

Nor is it a tempest in a teapot. Teatro Colon is the second largest opera house in the world, and every year its stage has been peopled by the best talent from all over the world. Señor Romulo Naon, the newly elected Lord Mayor of Buenos Aires, seems, however, to have no choice but to suspend operations. The cost of opera in Buenos Aires is staggering as a result of precedents set in Teatro Colon itself, and there seems not to be sufficient money available.

If opera is given this year, many of the stars will have to content themselves with a "paltry" salary of $2500 a night, the paltriness arising from the present unfavorable exchange situation. At par the artists could count on their usual $5000 or more—10,000 pesos—which is considered in Argentina fair compensation for a night of high C's. Among those who may be called upon to sacrifice their compensations, if the plans have to be canceled, are Bruno Walther and Eric Kleiber, wielders of the baton, and Lily Pons, Beniamino Gigli, Lauri-Volpi, Frida Leider, Lauritz Melchior, Alexander Kipnis and other singers from many noted opera houses of Europe and North America.

The publication of the salaries paid to the artists who sing in Teatro Colon gives credibility to an old story. It was asserted that the exorbitant prices of opera seats in the Metropolitan in New York were determined in part by the high salaries paid to the singers and that the latter had learned in Buenos Aires what bank notes to expect in exchange for the golden notes of their throats.

Oxford vs. Cambridge

IT IS a favorite joke at both Oxford and Cambridge to pretend that the other university does not exist. But this harmless pleasantry deceives no one. There is too keen a rivalry in too many different kinds of sport for this pretense of indifference to succeed. And this rivalry increases rather than diminishes with the passage of time. It has even spread to the dictionaries.

Here Oxford has an undoubted advantage, for, though they may read dictionaries at Cambridge, it is Oxford that makes them. And now a Cambridge man has protested in The Times that Oxford is using this advantage unfairly. The compiler of the concise Oxford Dictionary has been reproached for using the word "Oxford" as an adjective in many different senses, while completely ignoring the fact that Cambridge has given its name to a world-famous sausage. To which the unkind reply has been given that a dictionary editor has more important things on hand than bothering his head about "every locally named but not very distinguished sausage." Another correspondent has noticed a similar injustice to Cambridge in the Pocket Oxford Dictionary. This invaluable work talks of "Oxford blues," "Oxford frames," "Oxford men," "Oxford mixtures," "Oxford movements," "Oxford shirtings," and "Oxford shoes," while its solitary reference to Cambridge is a definition of "Cambridge blue." This correspondent pungently remarks that there might well have been included a definition of the Cambridge backs, if only to distinguish them from those Oxford backs with which the sister crew is becoming so familiar in the annual boat race.

Thus still another field is opened for continuing the ancient controversy between the two universities. This controversy has invaded even the calm realms of poetry. It is a distinct score for Cambridge that Wordsworth, Gray and Dryden were all educated there. But Oxford consoles herself with the thought that each of these poets regretted the choice of his university. Did not Dryden write

> Oxford to him a dearer name shall be
> Than his own mother-university.

But perhaps it should be added that Dryden also remarked that it was wonderful how much in the way of flattery Oxford could stand.

Editorial Notes

At a meeting of county supervisors in Ludington, Mich., one member interrupted during a colleague's speech with the remark: "He used the word 'depression.' I demand he be fined $1." He was immediately called to order by another member, who said: "And you repeated the word, so let's have a dollar from you, too!" Emphasizing the fact that only good things bear repeating.

If general use of motion pictures is to serve as an aid in educating children to the extent of saving the American taxpayer $1,000,000,000 in ten years, as predicted by Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, there will have to be quite a change in the type of picture turned out.

When Congress gets down to brass tacks, it will no doubt find the needed taxes.

Should the League Be Armed?

Yes

By COL. DAVID DAVIES

Author of "The Problem of the Twentieth Century"

THE French proposals at Geneva have brought the Disarmament Conference face to face with realities. It is one thing to talk about peace, to draft clever treaties and pass pious resolutions. But to express these things in terms of an organization is a different proposition.

So long as the League confines its activities to discussion, with an embroidery of committees dealing with various beneficent projects like improving labor conditions, stopping drugs, etc., all is well. Once, however, it sets out to curb racial animosities and restrain national pugnacities there is a general hue and cry. And when other arguments have failed, you may rest assured that an appeal will be made to the doctrine of national sovereignty. No one has the remotest idea what sovereignty really means, but it is a wonderful word. Why not have done with it, though, and call it anarchy instead. Everyone knows what that means. Even the American representatives are brought up with a bump against the implications of the Kellogg pact. Does the United States really mean to prevent war? If so, what about the international navy which Congress asked for in 1910? What about the international sheriff which Roosevelt demanded so vehemently and courageously in those years preceding the war. Or is the Kellogg pact only a gesture which no one intends to obey.

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It appears that Japan regards it in this light and what Tokyo tries to do today, someone else may do tomorrow. So when Tardieu dropped his bombshell there was general consternation.

France, however, is not the only nation in dire need of security. England with her teeming population—685 to the square mile—densely packed together in great cities, is particularly vulnerable to attacks from the air. Other nations also are menaced in various degrees by inventions and discoveries in the realm of slaughter. Real security can be achieved only through cooperation, not by competitive national forces, however drastically these may be limited and reduced.

At the moment, Germany deprived of her armaments stands defenseless. Her frontiers are open to the four winds. To rebuild her shattered fortunes, security is her vital interest. Unless she proposes to rearm herself, how is she to find it except as a member of a strong and powerful League equipped with the mechanism of administering justice and securing fair play. Germany has a population of 63,000,000, France 40,000,000.

As long as this preponderance of potential power exists, what is the use of asking France to disarm to the level fixed for Germany under the Treaty of Versailles. If Germany found herself in France's shoes, what reply would she make to such a proposal? Rightly, France refuses to consider it until her security has been guaranteed, not merely by treaties, but in the form of an organization controlled, not by herself, but by an international authority. It is childish to expect her to do anything else. So when France says "endow the League with military superiority," let the other members take the French offer at its face value. Let them test it, improve upon it. But there is no reason for rejecting it out of hand.

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Obviously, the first thing to do is to agree upon fundamentals before getting down to the details. What are these fundamentals? (1) Make reason the arbiter. Establish a judicial and arbitral procedure—a court and a tribunal for the settlement of all disputes. (2) Limit the employment of force to the exercise of the police function. Coöperate together in producing an international organization for this purpose. These are two fundamentals which everyone can understand. Once the Conference has agreed to them, other policies logically follow, upon which it can proceed to formulate a practical plan. It is imperative that the Conference proceed on these lines. The object lesson in the Far East clinches the argument. Justice implores it, morality demands it and necessity, imperious necessity, compels it.

No

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THERE has been a recrudescence of the idea that the League of Nations should be a superstate dispensing military might. This is not only impossible of fulfillment, but is detrimental to the League.

The League, composed of various powers, cannot hope to rule over those powers that compose it. Even were it furnished with an army, a navy, and air squadrons, they would be furnished by the component powers, and therefore could scarcely be used against those powers. At the best—or the worst—there would merely be a military league of a certain number of powers against one or more powers; and there is not the slightest guarantee that, in the ultimate resort, there would be general agreement on the merits of a particular situation.

The direful consequences of endeavoring to make a superstate fully armed out of an association of separate nations appear so obvious that it is surprising to observe the zeal with which this conception of the League's functions has been advocated by men whose pacific sincerity is not to be doubted. By their futile efforts to create a militarized League of Nations they have diverted attention from the possibility of developing a moral League of Nations.

On the moral ground, such a League can indeed be constructed and should grow in strength as men become more rational and nations acquire the international outlook. The true function of the League is not to interpose itself with weapons between prospective belligerents. It is not to persuade various nations to take up arms on its behalf against a designated wrongdoer. That function is only too likely to be fulfilled in event of local strife by countries which feel their interests jeopardized or their passions engaged.

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The proper function of the League is entirely moral. It is to bring the disputants together. It is to review the dispute. It is to bring to bear the weight of public opinion and the pressure of international wishes on those who are about to resort to violence or who have already resorted to violence. It is to endeavor by conciliatory measures to effect a reconciliation. It is to bring before the nations involved the wider interests of mankind. It is by legal and by arbitral methods to persuade, to delay action, to soften acerbities. It is to evoke a will to peace.

Those who maintain that the moral authority of such a League would be ineffective and who mock at moral authority unsupported by force are mistaken. Properly employed moral authority can never be entirely ineffective. It may be badly employed and therefore be less effective. It can be well employed and yet in given circumstances not be fully effective immediately. But even though we suppose that the League cannot at present fulfill its function, that is no reason for despairing, much less for flying to the alternative of force, direct or indirect. Relative failure proves only that the world is not sufficiently advanced; it proves nothing against the ultimate benefit of the development of the moral authority of the League of Nations.

With an international army, wars would be certain, enormous, and frequent. It would be calamitous for the League to perpetuate that which we are trying to suppress—to keep alive the idea of force in international affairs. In practice, perhaps, force is still necessary; but it is not for a body created to eliminate it to make use of it. Let other organizations, if needs must, centralize military might; but not the League.

Are we against militarism? Or are we for militarism on a bigger and more mischievous scale? It is distressing enough to send young men to kill in the name of patriotism for the defense of their country; it is unspeakably immoral to send them to kill in a quarrel quite remote from them.

Let those who want holy alliances, and military associations, have them. But leave to the world one secular institution which shall be moral, not military; which shall be implacably opposed to militarism for itself as well as others. If such an institution does not exist at Geneva, it will be necessary to invent it.

Notes From Paris

New Coins For Old Notes

ARTICLE 7 of the law of June 25, 1928, stipulates that after Dec. 31, 1932, five-franc, ten-franc and twenty-franc banknotes will no longer be valid in France. They are to be replaced by ten- and twenty-franc coins struck at the Hotel des Monnaies, the French Mint, and put into circulation by the Bank of France. These coins will weigh ten and twenty grams respectively and their cost is only about a third of their nominal value. The Government is to use part of the profit thus made to pay off some of its negotiable bonds. The edges of these new coins are milled, so that they cannot be confused with the new one-franc and two-franc pieces which have been put into circulation recently and have smooth edges. The mint has already struck 100,000,000 ten-franc pieces, and these are stored in the underground vaults of the Bank of France.

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Tourists Will Appreciate It

Every hundred meters of national or departmental road in France is marked by a small stone, and every thousand meters by a larger stone. The distance to, and the name of, the next large town is always printed on the larger stones. Most of these had become old and weather-beaten and the directions painted on them were often very hard to distinguish, either because the paint had faded or because the grass had grown taller than the stone itself. Recently, however, new stones have been put into place; small three-cornered ones for the hundred-meter marks and larger square ones for the kilometers. On national roads these stones are fitted with a cap of red paint, whereas on departmental roads these caps are yellow. This makes them plainly visible from a distance, and in addition small stones are tightly wedged together round them to prevent the grass from growing too close.

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Paris Plans To Abate Smoke

A commission for the protection of monuments against corrosion has been formed at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers here. Historical monuments and churches, such as that of Notre Dame, which have stood the test of centuries, have shown signs of decay during the last fifty years. Coal smoke contains tarry matters which, when brought into contact with the moisture of the air, form sulphuric acid, and this acid acts on the stone. In country districts, such monuments are covered with soot and dust, and thus protected, whereas in industrial centers the acid eats into the soot, according to M. Kling, director of the Paris municipal laboratory. The commission has been formed in an attempt to lessen the amount of smoke poured daily into the Paris atmosphere.

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Art Group Plans Display

The names of Frantz Jourdain, the founder of the Salon d'Automne, of Maurice Ravel, the composer, of Mallet-Stevens, the architect, and of many other prominent men in the world of art are to be found on the committee formed to study the possibilities of an Exposition of Modern Art to be held in Paris in 1937. This committee proposes that after the Brussels exhibition, which is to be held in 1936, there should be in Paris a world-wide exhibition "open to all branches of art, in the fields of form and color, as well as in those of ideas, sound, and movement." A competition is now open for the proposed exposition and those interested are asked to submit designs for the monumental doorways and palaces which are to be erected.

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Regional Plan Proposed

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have recently passed a bill providing for the improvement and equipment of the Paris area. A similar bill is to be introduced in Parliament for the rational improvement of ground belonging to communes which adjoin each other, whether they be situated in the same department, or not, which are united by a common interest, such as industry, tourism, increase of population, continuity of inhabited areas, or public hygiene. If this project becomes law, its application would be compulsory for those agglomerations having the towns of Bordeaux, Lille, Tourcoing, Roubaix, Marseilles, Nice and Saint-Etienne as their center, and optional for any town with a population of more than 100,000 whose extension and improvement must necessarily take place simultaneously with that of its suburbs, or for groups of neighboring towns held together by a common interest, such as tourism. This scheme would necessitate the formation of a regional group of the prefects and municipal councils interested and also the preparation of a regional plan under the supervision of a regional committee. The greater part of the cost of such work would be defrayed by the Government.